HISTORY OF EDWARDSBURG

A

HISTORY

OF THE

TOWNSHIP of EDWARDSBURG

Published by the
EDWARDSBURG CENTENNIAL
COMMITTEE

The Centennial Committee wishes to extend their sincere appreciation to the key people who were responsible for compiling the history of their respective communities

TOWNSHIP OF EDWARDSBURG

1967

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SPENCERVILLE WEST

In the area, known in recent years as Spencerville West, which lies west of the C.P.R., came in the early eighteen hundreds, settlers from Ireland, Scotland, and U. E. Loyalists. Some of the remembered family names are: Alkerton, Bennett, Boyle, Brown, Cleary, Connell, Drummond, Dukelow, Dulmage, Forrester, Foster, Fraser, Goodin, Grice, Holmes, Horan, Hobbs, Keeler, Kingston, Lawrence, Laverty, Linnen, McGuire, Newman, Peterson, Preston, Raycroft, Small, Smith, Snyder, Tripp, Weir and Whitley.

Occupying the same homesteads as their founding ancestors, are: Bennetts, Cleary, Drummond, Dukelow, Horan, Lawrence, Keeler and Weir families. Occupying the remaining homesteads at present time are: Armstrong, Baker, Bernard, Burnie, Bruce Bros., Brown, Cunning, Childs, Dake, Greer, Lyons, Lennox, Myers, Summerdyke, Smith, Renkema and Woodland families.

As the settlers cleared the forest and built their log houses, cordwood was piled and drawn into Prescott to be used as fuel on the boats which operated on the St. Lawrence. When the cleared land was sufficient to feed more cattle, need was felt for a cheese factory. James Millar built a factory west of Woodlands hall, later moved east of Woodlands hall. Later this factory was operated as Millar and Ferguson or M & F No. 2 as they also operated a factory at Ventnor. In 1924 the patrons bought the factory and operated it until 1948 when it was closed and dismantled. Some of the cheesemakers remembered are: Matt Burnie, Newman, Henderson, W. J. Brown, L. C. Mussel, Henry Mussel, Rene Coyea, M. Parlsen, H. Henderson, C. Canning. Many of the present generation remember stopping on the way home from school to sample the curd. One maker told of a joke played on the children.

Before the time when whey was separated to make whey butter, the maker skimmed the grease from the whey vat, carefully covered the pail with a cloth and when the eager children came, told them to grab all they could when he uncovered the pail. Result, greasy, angry children.

A sawmill was operated for many years by the Keeler family. The mill was located on the creek west of Keeler house. Before these dams were built at Spencerville, Ventnor and further down stream, rafts of lumber and timber were floated down the Nation River, finally reaching Montreal.

In the early days, butter, pork were packed for winter use, thus tubs and barrels were needed. To fill this need, Mr. Tripp operated a cooper shop west of the railway on Concession six. Later he moved his shop to the property now occupied by Chas. Smail.

Other industries than farming in this area were syrup making, apple and grape orchards. All of these have been carried on, on the Drummond farm. Apple and grape juice are still extracted each fall. Modern equipment has replaced the wooden buckets, spiles, iron kettles on the Drummond bush in the syrup making.

C. W. Newman saw the need for a store in the nineteen thirties and the patrons of the Cheese Factory, especially found the feed and grocery store very convenient. Wm. Cleary operated a feed, machine, repair and fertilizer store west of C.P.R. which is now operated by his son, F. M. Cleary.

One of the first things the early settlers did was to build a place of worship. A church was built at Drummonds by the Methodists.

The ministers who served at this Church are the same as served Spencerville Church. A Sunday School was also built, known as Union Sunday School, with Peter Drummond as Superintendent. This Sunday School served all Protestant families in the neighbourhood. The highlight of the summer was "The Picnic" held in Drummond's woods, with swings for the children and entertainment for all. A stone with suitable inscription marks this historic spot of the Union Sunday School. Besides Drummonds' Church nearby Spencerville — Catholic, Methodists and Presbyterian Churches served the different denominations.

A school, 5-19, served some of the children from parts of Augusta and Edwardsburg townships. The "Island" school served that area. Both these schools are now closed and children go by bus in Edwardsburg to Spencerville Public and Separate Schools.

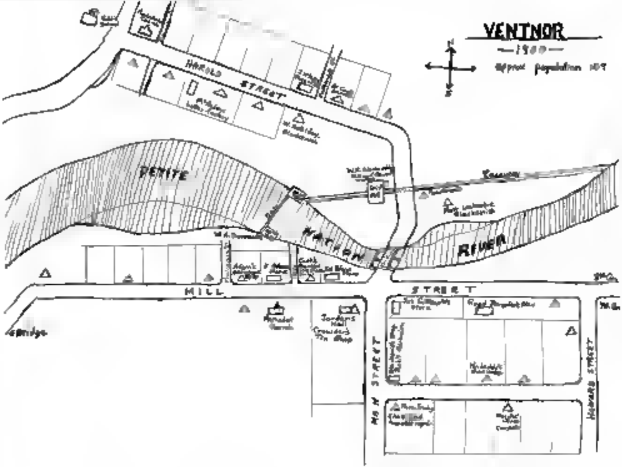
During the Fenian Raids many of the young men were warned out by messengers on foot and a train was sent out to pick up the volunteers. During first and second World Wars many of the young men went from this area and served their country well.

Early tools used on the farm, scythes, cradles, sickles have been replaced by modern haying and harvesting equipment and modern factories have replaced the dash churn, barrel churn, dog churn where the dog provided the power (this made a good merry-go-round for the children). The old power sweep drawn by horses operated the sawing machines and threshing machines. Modern chain saws, power operated threshing machines and combines now do much of the farm work.

One of the spring tasks on each farm was the making of the year's supply of soft soap. Hardwood ashes were stored during the winter in barrels. In the spring water was added to make the lye, which was then put in the big iron kettle with the surplus fat. This was boiled to form a very efficient soap.

Many families were noted for their skill with the spinning wheels. The sheeps wool was washed, packed, carded, spun and woven to make the families clothing. Home spun dresses, trousers, coverlets were made. Each daughter in these families started her married life with enough wool carpet to cover her parlor floor. Some of these carpets and coverlets are still to be found in the area.

Descendants of the early families, as well as the modern families, are to be found in many provinces and countries. Nearly all the professions have been well and honorably filled by these sons and daughters, and we who live in Spencerville West are justly proud of their accomplishments.


VENTNOR
—1900—
Approx population 107
N
S
HAROLD STREET
PETITE
NATION
RIVER
Railway
MILL
STREET
MAIN STREET
HOWARD STREET
Jordan's Hall
Crowder's Tin Shop
Bridge

VENTNOR

Long years ago, in days of yore
My forefathers left their homeland shore,
Journeying bravely out to sea
To prove their love and loyalty

To an unknown country these men came
By the Indians 'twas Kanata named
Than dauntlessly they cleared the land
Building log houses which may still stand

They braved howling wolves and winters cold
Some suffered hardships so I'm told
The food was scarce and clothes homespun
And days ended not with the setting sun

On the banks of the Petite Nation, they
Built a village and planned to stay
Adams grew and slowly spread,
Founded by Levi, Josiah and Ed

The fields were worked and grain was sown,
A grist mill was built with many a groan.
Next rose a shingle mill by the roaring dam
Here, during spring boom t'was never calm

Soon Imrie and Davidson, both local names
Went to Kingston to gain some fame.
They toiled and worked as masons there
Helping erect the "Pen" with care

The new name Ventnor next was picked
And it seemed the problems were almost licked
Three churches were built and a school too
Thus quickly now the village grew

Now in this great "Centennial Year"
We peruse the past without a fear
Ventnor has braved the storms of life
And is standing firm mid worldly strife

EARLY SETTLERS

In 1819, Joel Adams, son of Dr. Samuel Adams, a United Empire Loyalist, and originally from Cambridge, Mass., was granted land in the Seventh and Eighth Concessions of the Township of Edwardsburg. This grant of land included the rights to build a mill and dam on the Petite Nation River, which flowed across this property. This land passed into the hands of three of his sons, Levi, Peter and John, about 1843. Later Levi bought out John's share. He then owned the property north of the Nation River, and Peter, that on the south. A dam was erected and a sawmill and grist mill built. Levi built the stonework and the woodwork of the flour mill and oat kiln. William Gibson, a miller by trade, installed the machinery and ran the mill for a short time.

The earliest settlers living on this land and adjoining farms were Levi Adams, Peter Adams, and three of his sons, Edward, Josiah and Peter and Charles McAuley, Fredrick Wright (a poet from Ireland), John Krone, John Imrie, James Davidson and Daniel Lemon.

THE VILLAGE OF ADAMS 1857

In May, 1857, the Village of Adams was surveyed by Wm. Campbell Provincial Land Surveyor (see accompanying map). The village proprietors were Levi Adams and two of his nephews, Edward Adams and Josiah Adams. By 1861, there were about a dozen homes in the village, besides the mills, a hotel and a carriage and blacksmith shop. Between the founding of the village and the end of the century three churches, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, and Wesleyan Methodist, were erected and a stone school built. Before this, children went by horseback to "Crowders Hill" school (Glensmail). During this time, the village had three doctors – Drs Beaman McCullough Condell.

The first store was set up by Mrs. John McAuley, in her kitchen; later they built the store which, until recently, was run by J. F. Dobbie. Another early store was run by Josiah Adams and before 1882, Harrison Adams had a store and drove a stage weekly to Prescott.

The first Post Office was opened in 1865, with William John Gamble as postmaster. When the village's name "Adams" was not acceptable to the postal authorities, since this name was already the name of a post office within the province, the name "Ventnor" was chosen from a list of suggested names, and the village soon came to be called by that name.

By this time, Ventnor had a cabinet maker, Wm. Condell, who made very fine furniture, specimens of which may still be found in the community. There was also a shoemaker, Mr. Leddy; a tailoress, Ann Jackson; a milliner, Miss Maria Grant, and a carpet maker, Mrs. Pat Sloan. These carpets were made of wool in very beautiful shades, and in those days were the pride of every woman's parlour".

A great many of the houses and other buildings were made of field stone. James Davidson and John Imrie were stone masons and many of the stone houses still in the community were built by them.

The sawmill was an open frame building. The land along the river behind the surveyed lots belonged to the mill and was used for piling logs and lumber. A "boom" (i.e., a row of logs fastened together endways) was placed above the dam to keep floating logs from going over when they were brought down for sawing. In the spring when the water was high the mill was very busy. The flume from the sawmill ran past the grist mill to the river below.

The first cemetery was the Stitt cemetery, located on what is now Gordon Connell's farm. Later a public cemetery was opened south of the village and is usually referred to as the Adams Cemetery since the land was part of an Adams farm and given by them for this purpose.

In those days of candles, box stoves, and corduroy roads the young people still found time for many local amusements. Football and lacrosse were popular sports around 1888-90 followed later by baseball on the school lot. A hockey rink was flooded at the residence of Mr. Green and a rink house built (this building is still standing). Around 1887, a toboggan slide was built just north of the village. It was sufficiently high that the toboggans were carried for a great distance and across the river. People came from far and near to participate in this popular amusement.

By 1900, Ventnor was a busy, thriving village with four stores, two mills, a butter factory, cement works, three black smiths and a carriage shop, a barber shop and ice cream parlour, Good Templar's Hall, two churches and a public school, as well as a number of other businesses. (See map)

The first men to run the grist mill after Levi Adams included Ezra Gilroy and W. A. Dinwoodie. Later Millar and Ferguson bought the mill and added the making of butter and cheese. Before this, John McAuley and his son Daniel, ran a butter factory on the property where Wallace Grant now lives. This factory was bought out by Millar and Ferguson. Other butter makers included Gordon McKee, Charles Munro, Wm. Topple and Herb Vanderburg.

There was also a cement works on the mill property run by W. A. Dinwoodie, where cement tile and chimney bricks were made.

Early blacksmiths were Matthew Lockerbie, John Small, Ezra Gilroy, and Wm. Holliday. Robert Fairbairn did iron work on buggies, waggons, etc., near the upper bridge and later in a shop on the corner of Main and Edward Streets. Edwin Adams ran a blacksmith and carriage shop where Jas. Gillespie now lives, and Chris Crowder a tin shop across from what is now the United Church and later where W. J. Brown now lives. Thomas Irving ran a harness shop and repaired leather goods.

There was also a barber shop (about 1900) and ice cream parlour run by Harvey Cook, who lived with his mother, Mrs. George Cook (where Arthur Porteous lives). They kept a cow and made their own ice cream.

Storekeepers before the turn of the century included J. McAuley, Harrison Adams, James Gillespie and his sister Miss Kate Gillespie, Edwin Adams, William Imrie.

Teas, concerts, etc., were held in Jordan's Hall which was part of one of the earliest houses built in Ventnor by Josiah Adams (W. J. Brown's residence today). There was a Good Templar's Hall on Mill Street (between the river and Harve Irving's house) and it was the centre of a very active orgization for many years; later it was converted into a house and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Donald Grant, Mr. Grant being a veteran of the Indian Mutiny.

With the coming of ready-made clothing and mail order catalogues, millinery, tailoring, shoemaking, etc., became lost arts and these businesses faded. The motor car removed a great deal of the need for blacksmith and carriage shops. A fire wiped out one store. Finally, about 1912, when the lumbering business had waned and the mill and dam had fallen into disuse, and was broken in places, the men of the community joined together and tore it out. Since that time the sawmill disappeared and the grist mill was used for some time as a cheese factory with W. J. Brown as cheesemaker, later as a boiler plant until recently when it was burned out and the stonework torn down.

HISTORY OF VENTNOR SCHOOL

The first school at Ventnor was a stone building which stood at the western end of the present school grounds. The first school Superintendent (now called Inspector) was Mr. W. R. Imrie, who resided in Spencerville. At this time there were no Teachers Colleges, Model or Normal Schools, and teaching permits were obtained from Mr. Imrie, who examined prospective teachers and made all decisions. Some of the teachers who taught in the old stone school were: Mr. Coates of Prescott, Miss Sarah Jenkinson and Dr Freeman of Burritt's Rapids

In 1879 the brick building which until recently was S S 14 Ventnor was erected as an Episcopal Methodist Church. The lot was donated by Mr Daniel Lemon. A few years later the Episcopal and Wesleyan Methodist Churches were united and the trustees of the Episcopal Church offered the building for sale. Since the stone school had been condemned, this building was purchased and became the new Ventnor Public School. The spire was removed and the bell from the old school was put in the belfry. New double seats were also purchased and installed.

Among the first teachers in the new building were Dr Andrew Carmichael later of Edmonton, who taught in 1887 and Miss Margaret Davidson of Ventnor who taught from 1888 to 1891. At this time there were often as many as eighty pupils on the roll. Besides this there were a number of older boys who came back for "fifth book" during the winter months when farm work was slack. During those years the teacher's salary averaged about $310.00

Harvey Cook was gold medallist in the County of Grenville in writing his Entrance Examinations in 1888. In 1889

Charlie Leddy won the gold medal in the same way, being followed closely by Gordon McKee and Albert McAuley; the latter later became a doctor in Montreal. Winning the gold medal was considered an outstanding event at that time and competition in the county was very keen.

In 1902, H. J. Pearson became teacher of Ventnor School. Other teachers who followed him included the Misses Bertha Lockerbie, Mary Fraser, Mr. Sam Brown, Misses Katy Tait, Margaret Lennox, Margaret Milligan, Elizabeth Johnston, Sadye P. Whitley, Margaret McGuire, Erma Barton, Wiltamine Gardiner, Laura Adams, Tom McShane, Miss Freda Davidson, Mr. Kenneth Burchill, Miss Shirley Hodgins, Miss C. Corrigan, Mr Clarence Brown, Mr William Hamblyn, Mrs. Lawrence Pelton, Mr Bell, Mrs. Polite, Mrs. Helmer.

VENTNOR CHURCHES

Ventnor's three original churches were: The Presbyterian, erected in 1877; the Methodist Episcopal, built in 1872 and the Wesleyan Methodist, built in 1879. With the union of the two branches of Methodism in 1884 and the subsequent sale of the Episcopal building to the School trustees, Ventnor was left with two churches, which still remain active today

Knox Presbyterian Church was built on land purchased from Daniel Lemon, in February 1877, by Abraham McGeery trustee The stone masons were Mr James Davidson and his sonJohn of Ventnor and Mr George Lennox of Garry Owen Rev W J Dey was the first minister living at Spencerville The present United Church of Canada was originally the Wesleyan Methodist Church erected on land purchased from Alfred Adams The church was dedicated on Dec 18, 1879, with Rev Wm Pearley as its first minister The original trustees were James Dunlop Daniel Adams Thomas Jackson Philander Wallace William Fairbairn Matthew Lockerbie and Alfred Adams

NAMES TO REMEMBER

Through the years Ventnor has sent out into the world many of whom we may be justly proud To name a few

—Dr William Condell Dr Angus Condell, Dr Robert Jackson of 'Roman Meal' fame, Dr Albert McAuley to the field of medicine.

—Bishop Charles Fairbairn Rev Ernest Lockerine, to the church.

—Dr Alfred Adams of Cornell University Joseph Jackson Stanley Dunlop I P S to education.

To this list we might add many more who have contributed to the betterment of some part of the world as nurses teachers, dentists, secretaries, accountants etc , followed closely by the names of those who served their country in time of war

VENTNOR TODAY

As has happened in so many rural communities, doors have been closed and business is almost at a standstill today The only exception is Dobbie's Poultry Farm, where a laying flock of 35 000 hens produce approximately 125 fifteen-dozen cases of eggs per day and require a staff of ten to feed and care for the hens and handle the eggs

Despite the fact that the population of Ventnor has dropped from 109 in 1900 to 68 today and most of the old family names are gone from the community nevertheless it still remains a pleasant country village with a pride in its historic past

Some lays are sung to Honour and to Fame,
And some to soothe Ambition's haughty name
To glory same while not a few are poured,
As an avatar to the reeking sword,
While angel woman hath her need of song
And proud heroes unto man belong
Fain would the Pilgrim Bard an anthem raise
Inspired by Faith, of Gratitude and Praise."

Taken from *Lays of a Pilgrim* by Frederick Wright (one of Ventnor's first settlers) published in book form in 1864 by Brockville Recorder office (A copy of this book is in possession of Mrs Earl Brown).

POST OFFICE

The first post office was established in 1866 with Mr Wm. Gamble as postmaster. Mrs John McAuley started a general store in her kitchen in 1873 and later became postmaster.

Mr James Dobbie bought the general store from John McAuley and became postmaster in 1907. He and his son ran the store until it was closed in 1968, at which time the building was converted to a grading and packing plant for the Poultry farm.

James Dobbie also served the Village and the Township for twenty eight years as a council member and as reeve.

SPENCERVILLE

Nestling on the banks of the Nation River having a background of maple groves, its church spires just visible above the surrounding hills, the picturesque Village of Spencerville forms as pretty a picture as the imagination of man can easily form.

This was the description of Spencerville as recorded in the August 24 1898, issue of The Prescott Journal and Grenville County Telegraph this issue being called the Spencerville Number

Until the year of 1811 the Spencerville area was occupied only by the Indian and the wolves, deer lynx etc which roamed through the great forests of maple and pine The red man had used many of the hills around this area as burying places and some artifacts are still being turned up from time to time It was in this year of 1811 that Mr David Spencer came back from Johnstown and seeing the possibilities of the place he built a dam, and on the south side of the river he erected a sawmill.

The first settlers who moved into this area lived along the banks of the Petite Nation River and this settlement was called, for the want of a better name, Big Creek

Mr John Lawrence was first to follow David Spencer and he settled about two miles west of Spencerville, but the next year went to the front to serve his country and through bravery soon rose to the rank of Colonel.

At about this time Mr Wm Lemmon settled north of the village, but also moved back to Johnstown until the war was over

Felix de Larrimer, son of Capt. Francis de Larrimer an officer under Montcalm and who built the first house in Edwardsburg, built the first store in Spencerville but lived outside the village on a farm

Until 1888 there were only three families living in the village, namely David Spencer (the founder), George Rutherford the first blacksmith and David Snyder However there was a tavern in Spencerville as early as 1815, run by a Mrs

Chas Spencer in her home so that men coming to the mill might not be overcome by the heat or be numbed with cold.

When de Larrimers store was finished there was quite a discussion as to whether the place should be called Spencerville, after David Spencer, or Williamsburg, after William Lemmon. Several people who were in favour of Spencerville, procured a bottle of rum and getting on the rooftop christened the place Spencerville, and Spencerville it is and ever shall be.

It was an accepted fact that most whisky was smuggled in from the United States, and the store had false walls in which the whisky was hidden.

Before the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway was built, Spencerville was a very lively place, as the coach from Ottawa to Prescott passed here and usually arrived the evening of the day it left Ottawa and stayed overnight, and came back as far as Spencerville the next day to stay overnight again, and thus the hotels were busy. The first hotel and tavern built as such was in the residence of Mr and Mrs. Ted Barnard, and it was built in 1837. In this house many a gallon of good whiskey was sold for a shilling (25c), as pounds, shillings and pence were the currency of the day.

THE MILLS OF SPENCERVILLE

As was previously mentioned the first mill in Spencerville was a sawmill and was built by Mr. David Spencer in 1811 on the south side of the river nearly opposite the present mill.

After the sawmill, about 1817 Spencer built a fine grist and flour mill, and the first miller was a man named Matthew Crow. Before this time, grain in bags was tied to the horns of oxen and taken through the bogs and swamps to Johnstown, and then up river by canoe to Gananoque to be ground and then had to return over the same route as flour.

Before long, Spencer built a fulling and carding mill on the site of the present mill, and this he leased to Austin Doran.

It was a great loss to David Spencer and farmers of the area, who had a great deal of wool and cloth in the mill when it was consumed by fire.

In 1885, Mr. Spencer rebuilt the grist mill and put up a very fine stone one, it is related that there were so many healths drunk to the miller that many of the celebrants had to stay over night. This mill had a very large undershot water wheel and was kept very busy

Mr Spencer's house was built of stone, just south of the bridge and is now the residence of Mr and Mrs. Don Baker The first dam built by Mr Spencer was washed away by a great flood on April 17 1842 and was rebuilt later that year There have been many different types of water wheels in the mills of Spencerville including the undershot, the overshot, and the turbine.

As for the sawmill, most of the logs were cut and skidded on to the ice in the winter time and then floated to the mill pond in the spring The sawmill had two saws, a front and a back saw These were fastened together in what was called a saw gate This sawgate was then fastened to the water wheel by a pitman which was made of wood and when turned made the saws go up and down.

Any lumber with knots was not judged fit to be used for furniture or joining, and it was not nousual to have boards twenty eight feet long free of knots

At this James Fairbairn made coffins out of the clear pine boards that he had planed by hand Then he added strong iron handles to the coffin and sold them for $4 00 each and if covered with material he charged $5 00

The grist mill instead of having a stove had a huge fireplace which was believed to have started the fire which destroyed the mill in 1859 The mill was rebuilt of stone on the north side of the river on the site of the present mill

The kiln for drying oats was made of strong tin which was perforated. A good fire was built under the kiln and after a day the oats were turned over with the use of a wooden shovel

In 1918 a new concrete dam was built, replacing the old wooden one which had lasted for 76 years

In 1908, Barnard's manufactured and registered the first Calf Meal to be made in Canada, and the feed business de developed out of what had been at one time mainly a flour mill

It was about 1955 when Barnard's added a hardware store to their business

The mill and oat kiln were connected by a strong stone

arch. The farmers drove their wagons under the arch and a loop was placed around a bag of grain which was hoisted up by the means of a large wooden drum near the top of the mill and was operated by hand ropes. The bag was then put on a balance scale weighed. The motto on the beam of the scale read — A False Weight is an Abomination to the Lord.

A few years after the stone mill had been built it was purchased by Robert Fairbairn who ran it until it was again razed by fire on October 1 1886. This happened to be Prescott Fair Day.

Mr. Fairbairn rebuilt the mill and sold it to Bennett and Lockerbie, who ran it until it was purchased by James Bennett, and who shortly took in Mr. Thos. Constable as a partner. These partners then ran the mill until purchased by Hatch and Barnard in 1903 and in 1905 Mr. J. F. Barnard purchased Hatch's interest, and to the present day it has remained in the Barnard family.

After the turn of the century most of the flour milling equipment was removed except for one set of mill stones that were kept for grinding corn meal and buckwheat flour until 1912.

In 1982 a new race was cleaned out by the removal of many tons of rock and a new water turbine was installed which increased the horsepower from 60 to 110.

THE CHURCHES

The Presbyterian, the Wesleyan, the Methodist, the United Church and the Roman Catholic Church. The first ministers of this area were called circuit riders as they travelled from place to place and had no regular calls or places of worship. The first sermon preached in the vicinity of Spencerville was in 1821 by a David Wright, a Methodist circuit rider who rode to the house of Mr. Abraham Cummings and informed them that if they would gather a congregation he would preach. One of the last circuit riders to survive was one called Daddy Shayler, who died in Kemptville some time after 1890, nearly a hundred years old.

For many years there was no regular Methodist preacher and those circuit riders or ministers who did come would preach in houses or barns and everyone came as they were because it did not matter what day it was. Everyone dropped what he was doing and came to hear the word

John W Bennett was the man mainly responsible for the first Wesleyan Church, as he paid practically all the bills for the Church, which was built in 1848 on the town hall grounds This Church was used until 1872, when a much larger church was built At a cost of over $9 000 00 which amount was loaned to the church by Mr John W Bennett. The church was repaired by the Tripp Bros at a cost of over $1 800 00 It seems that at this time there were as many church organizations as there are today In 1898, the Methodist Church had the following ones The W C T U the Ladies Aid the Women's Missionary Society the Epworth League

The parsonage was originally built at a cost of $2 500 00 with many changes and improvements being made over the years and today the same manse is a modern house with all conveniences and having lovely grounds surrounding it.

The first child baptized in this area was in the fall of 1822 Dr Boyd was the preacher at this baptism and he was the first clergyman to preach in this area. Dr Boyd built up seven congregations while riding around the country on horseback.

At this time there was a curious custom pertaining to funerals The people took three yards of cambric plaited it and placed it over the shoulder of the minister and tied it on the left side under his arm with a ribbon After the funeral the minister was to take it home and make a garment out of it for himself

Dr Boyd was instrumental in building the first church in this area, which was the Presbyterian Church and it was built in 1837 and for some time the only seats were planks set upon blocks The ground for the church and cemetery were given by Mr Spencer In this church the Presbyterians worshipped until 1855, when there was a split in the congregation and some followed a Rev Hugh Brown, who preached in the town hall, however they later joined together again and in 1877 the present Presbyterian Church was built and stands today as a beautiful building to behold from the outside and also has a beautiful interior in which to worship The cemetery owes its fine face and good upkeeping to the late Rev MacKenzie who passed away this Centennial Year just weeks before he planned a return visit to Spencerville

CATHOLIC CHURCH

Prior to 1883 there was no central place of worship for the Catholics so they had to go to Prescott Kemptville, Throoptown or Matilda

It was through the zealous efforts of the Rev John Masterson and his eloquent words that inspired the people of this area to erect a church.

It was only a short time after the dedication of the church that the entire debt was paid off through the efforts of Father Masterson and his parishioners

It was 1888 before a resident priest was appointed, but Father McGrath stayed only a short time until he left to join the Redemptorists. He was succeeded by Rev Father Wm Walsh who took on himself the task of getting the property graded and building a house on the spot where a stone quarry had been (Out of this stone quarry many houses and bridges of the area had been built) He also fixed up the grounds and fenced and painted and generally worked to improve all the church property, laying the base for the beautiful setting of this church and rectory as it is today

DEFENCE FORCES

The first settlers of the area took their muskets and went to the front in 1812 and their children followed them just as bravely again in 1837 Company No 6 of the 56th Battalion was organized here in 1868 with the following officers

Capt. A Carmichael
Lieut. Bennett,
Ensign John Stitt.

The company at this time was 55 strong and in 1870 was called out, although their services were not required. There were many sons and brothers called for the two world wars and they served their country well.

SOCIETIES

There were many organizations and societies in Spencerville during the early days and some of the most prosperous ones were — The Loyal Orange Lodge No 555, in 1848, with J W Bennett as Master Patrons had a lodge and ran store of their own which was managed by Mr D Snyder

Workman was one of the strongest of the benevolent orders in the county. Select Knights were another benevolent group, which did not last too long, but were very alive while operating. Foresters, The Canadian Order of Foresters, was started in 1879 and had a very large membership. Each member was insured for $1,000.00, and while sick had the free service of a doctor and $3.00 to $5.00 per week.

The following is a list of businesses in Spencerville in 1898: A. Millar, General Merchant; A. Carmichael, General Merchant; J. P. Snyder, Patrons Store; Mrs. A. Small, Grocery; Mrs. Bennett, Grocery; A. Keeler, Tinsmith; J. J. Marsh, Furniture; J. J. Cook, Jeweller; Carmichael Brothers, Blacksmiths; Geo. Fairbairn, Carriages; T. Ryan, Carriage Maker; D. Cowan, Carriages and etc.; George Martin, Produce; Thos. Burton, Painter & Decorator; Ira Barrington, Blacksmith and Carriage Shops; Jas. Holmes, Blacksmith; Wm. Robertson, Produce; H. Shannon, Butcher; D. Meade, Baker; Tripp Bros., Builders; Allan Small, Medicines; Dr. McLean, Drug Store; Jas. English, Bridge Builders; John Jennings, Saddler; John Laverty, Boots and Shoes; Wm. Throop, Saw & Planing Mill; Jas. Tripp, Cooper; Millar & Ferguson, Dairymen; Bennett & Constable, Millers.

The first cheese factory built in Edwardsburg was in 1878 by Miller and Ferguson, who by 1890 had four cheese factories and a winter and summer creamery. Their creamery in Ventnor produced about 500 lbs. of butter per day and their four cheese factories produced over 2 1/2 tons per day. These things were all to change and while at one time there were eight cheese factories within a five-mile radius of Spencerville, today there is only one operating in Edwardsburg Township.

Spencerville has supported many businesses and has gone through many phases of change over the years. Innes was one of the first stores to be in Spencerville, and was on the site of the late Dr. P. A. McIntosh's residence. Below you will find a list of businesses that show how things were carried on in the good old days, one of the older businesses that lasted for a long period of time, and started out as Robertson's Store and was taken over by Snyder and Millar and eventually carried on as A. Millar and A. Millar and Sons, and was not until 1924 that H. E. Baker & Co. purchased this business, and Mr. Baker is still operating it.

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The Bank came to Spencerville about 1900, and has continually increased the business carried on.

The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railroad, later purchased by the C.P.R., was at one time an integral part of our community, when nearly everything coming to Spencerville was moved by rail, but now like every place else progress has taken its toll and we can only remember with nostalgia the exciting moments of the arrival of a train or the horse sales of carloads of western horses that were sold from the Hotel stables, or the travelling medicine man who brought trained bears or real Indian Chiefs with him to extol the wonderful virtues of his elixir which would cure anything from snakebites to cholera to influenza and the amount of this stuff sold was amazing.

Spencerville is now a changed village with the streets recently widened to ease the flow of traffic. The town hall has been completely refinished and now contains in the rear an up-to-date fire department manned by volunteers under Chief Les Hutton.

Today there are only two separate organizations with their own very fine buildings that help to enhance the beauty of this small village. They are Nations Masonic Lodge, No. 556, built in 1920, with nearly everything being donated by the members at that time. Of the charter members of this institution only Mr. Chas. Small survives.

The Royal Canadian Legion built a modern new Legion Hall, which is a credit both to the members and to the village.

THE SCHOOLS OF SPENCERVILLE

had changed little over the past 70 years, but during this our Centennial Year the school board is building a new seven room school with auditorium.

The Grenville Patrons Mutual Fire Insurance Co., which has been in operation for nearly a hundred years now, has continued to grow and flourish in serving all of Eastern Ontario. It was managed by the Snyder family for over fifty years, first by Mr. W. M. Snyder and then by his son, Gerald Snyder, and is presently managed by Mr. H. McGrath.

SPENCERVILLE FAIR
(Oldest In Canada)

Centennial Year is a very important event in the lives of residents in the Township of Edwardsburg, and the County of Grenville as we celebrate this Anniversary.

Old minute books reveal that the present Spencerville Agricultural Society was first named the Edwardsburgh Agricultural Society and was organized in 1855, and was held on a town plot. This plot was then owned by the late David Spencer, on which the great grandson now resides, Mr. Harvey Fairbairn. At this time, counties council passed a resolution to support the formation of agricultural societies in certain locations. Members of the board petitioned counties council with request for a grant and not until 1873 was request granted, and a grant of $100.00 was donated to four fairs in the two counties. Spencer's mill was then in operation, now owned by J. F. Barnard's & Sons, and a number of buildings were erected and many settlers took advantage of the planning stages.

Organizers of the Toronto Fair visited the board to examine their methods of handling exhibits and allotting of prize monies. Their examination provided the formation and foundation on which the larger fair was built, and grew in size until it was later incorporated as the Canadian National Exhibition. Central Canada Exhibition in Ottawa were then boasting of their show but the Edwardsburg Agricultural Society was in long pants at that stage. This crossroad settlement and its fame had spread far and wide into Ontario and a presentation of a petition was presented to counties council for the formation of a police village which was accepted and named Spencerville after the original founder Spencer.

The fair was in a prosperous and flourishing condition now and was called the Spencerville Agricultural Society and location was changed to the present and was now in a position to erect a grandstand.

The original grandstand was purchased from Iroquois in 1908. Trucks and paved roads were still unheard of and teams of horses with lumber wagons hauled the loads to

Spencerville, which had been dismantled by volunteers. Bees were held, and a grandstand was built on the present grounds along with other show buildings

A few oldtimers visiting the larger fairs recalled they did not have nearly as pretentious buildings as were then erected in Spencerville.

In 1937, the Spencerville Agricultural Society sponsored its first 4-H Calf Club with only six members completing the project. In the past twenty-nine years, two hundred and fifty boys and girls from this area have completed six hundred and eighty-nine calf club projects.

The first black and white show was introduced at Spencerville fair in 1930 under the Agricultural representative, Hamish MacLeod.

CBC saluted Spencerville fair in the Town Hall, Spencerville, on Sunday, September 11th, 1955, on "Neighbourly News" with Don Fairbairn and Reid Forsee, and in their over ninety club made special mention to Miss Kate Archibald of Kemptville, who had been a judge for over 40 years.

In 1965, a Centennial building was erected and was officially opened by the Honourable James Auld in January, 1967, in connection with our birthday.

For all the larger fairs that have gained in size, they have lost in rectitude, and we see it now as a glorified midway show while the Spencerville fair has held fast to the principals which glorify the rural life — the homey little events and friendly competitions, as between neighbours and the happy grounds for renewing long existing friendships with those at a distance

It is an attraction for those who come annually hundreds of miles to take part in the Spencerville Fair

JOHNSTOWN

The history of Eastern Canada is closely interwoven with the story of the St. Lawrence River — The Mighty St. Lawrence, as it is called, and rightly so, for surely, nowhere can be found a river with all the unique attributes which this river possesses. All this area is rich in history, and we owe it all to our mighty St. Lawrence, which was the highway of this country from the dawn of its history.

Johnstown is strategically located on the bank of a broad expanse of relatively calm water, after the river has wound its way through narrow channels amid the Thousand Islands, and before it begins its headlong pitch over the rapids which intersperse its course for over one hundred miles. Here Indians, and later the first French settlers rested after paddling their canoes up through these troublesome waters, and here the bateaux stopped for a meal or a night's rest on their way down stream before attempting to shoot the rapids. So was born the settlement that we now call Johnstown.

The first time that Johnstown is mentioned in Thad Leavitt's History of Leeds and Grenville was during the tenure of De La Barre as Governor of New France. At that time French voyageurs were using the St. Lawrence as a Highway to the wilderness of the Great Lakes. These adventurers established a post which they called "La Gallette" meaning in French Muffin or Cake. This was the first actual settlement in Leeds and Grenville. We read of a thousand barrels of pork and many bales of furs being stored and exchanged here. It is mentioned in 1684 as one of the stopping places in Governor De Barre's Expedition.

In 1720 a Jesuit missionary, Father Charlevoix, refers to it as an ideal spot for a strategic fort, because not a single canoe can pass La Galette without being seen, whereas either east or west, canoes might slip behind the islands without being observed.

The Last act in the finale of an Empire was enacted on the river opposite Johnstown on August 10, 1760. On Chimney

Island—or Isle Royale as it was then called by the French—Fort de Levis had been built by a French engineer named Desandroins as a means of obstructing the passage of British troops down the St. Lawrence, and it was strongly fortified by Capt. Pouchot who had formerly been French commandant of Niagara, and an exchanged prisoner of the British forces. By the battle of Isle Royale it was hoped to delay the advance of General Amherst and his Armada, and thus time would be gained for the French forces to the east to achieve a measure of consolidation to defend Montreal. The Island itself was small and irregular in outline but the outline of the fort was square and surrounded by a moat which was filled directly from the river. The gallent Pouchot with a garrison of only 300 men attempted to block Amherst's river Armada of 10 000 troops as they swept down on Montreal. Pouchot's heroic resistance was a last stand fight for the Fleur de Lis in America. His forces were literally shot to pieces and on the 25th day of August 1760 13 months to a day after the surrender of Fort Niagara, he capitulated. The remnants of the garrison were sent to Oswego and thence as prisoners of war to New York. Until recent dredging which has removed most of this island the contour of the fortification could easily be traced and cannon balls have been found among the ruins. Amherst planted his batteries across the channel on Drummond and Spencer Islands to reduce the fort. He took it after a brave defence after Pochout's survivors had no more shots to fire. Legend says that Pouchot filled several leather bags with French gold coins and gave them to one of his officers instructing him to row to the Southern shore with the treasure. However the gold was too heavy for the small skiff. A squall coming up at the time capsized the boat, and the bags of gold sank to the bottom of the river and have never been seen since.

A cairn on the mainland opposite Chimney Island bears an inscription which reads – Fort de Levis – Last stand of France in Canada — Fort de Levis on Isle Royale (Chimney Island) was built by Capt. Francois Pouchot in the spring and early summer of 1760. Its garrison surrendered after a gallant defence on the 25th of August 1760 to the British Army commanded by Sir Jeffery Amherst. Siege batteries were established at this point on adjacent islands.

And so ended one epoch of Canadian History.

For three years after the French surrender, the government of Canada was purely military, but in 1774 two acts were passed by the British Parliament — one, the Quebec Act, which set the boundaries of the provinces and authorized the formation of a council that had widespread powers; the other, imposed a scale of duties to provide revenue for administration. The province was governed under this act for 17 years. However, there was little activity in this area after the fall of France until the coming of the United Empire Loyalists in 1784. A group landed at Sorel, and after many hardships, Major Jessup's Regiment reached La Galette. Part of the regiment remained in what is now Edwardsburg, and part went further west. In anticipation of their arrival, surveyors laid out the first three concessions, and lots were drawn for the land, each settler receiving 200 acres, and the officers a larger proportion.

Then in 1791 the colony was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, with a Legislative Assembly in each province, whose members were appointed for life by the King. In 1788 Canada was divided into four districts, and later General Simcoe adopted a new division into Districts, Counties and Townships, one of which was the District of Johnstown, whose capital was new Johnstown. An old painting shows the landing of the United Empire Loyalists at Johnstown Bay in 1784.

This is how Johnstown got its name. Before the war between the 13 origional colonies and Britain, Rev. Dr. John Stuart was a missionary among the Mohawk Indians in New York state. In recognition of his work among the Mohawks, Sir William Johnston secured for him a good sized grant of land in New York State which Dr. Stuart named Johnstown in honour of his patron. Dr. Stuart was taken prisoner of war, but was allowed to go to Canada, which he did in 1781. He received extensive grants of land, partly at a point in Grenville which, in memory of the dear old place on the Mohawk, he called Johnstown.

A plan of Johnstown and its town parks was laid out in 1790. This map shows the town to be six blocks along the river and eleven blocks long. What was then Water Street is now Highway 2. Augusta Street is now Highway 16. Other streets were named after the children of George III. The whole town as surveyed was 1 mile by 1 mile, or eleven blocks by eleven blocks. One lot in seven was marked with an X for

Clergy reserve. Parks were for the cows and horses of the officers. The only clergyman in the District resided in Kingston so, many marriages were performed by magistrates, e.g. Col. Fraser. Numbers were taken out of a hat to secure grants of land. Seed and food were provided the U.E.L.s for three years. The fourth year the crops failed and much hardship resulted. Although there were about 25 slaves in Grenville County at one time, the only one definitely known to be owned in Johnstown was one called "Pump" owned by Wm. Fraser. All slaves were freed in 1808. The price of a slave was approximately $125.00 for a girl or young woman.

An outstanding hostelry, famous in its day, was St. John's Hall, widely known from Niagara to Montreal for its hospitality, situated on what is now known as Johnstown Creek or sometimes in Gaol Field, as it was moved about several times. It was a large rambling frame structure capable of accommodating 20 overnight guests, but the number sometimes reached 200 as occasion demanded. Above the main portal were these words—Live and Let Live. Peace and Plenty to all Mankind. New Year's Day was ushered in in 1802 with song and dance, revelery and celebration, for here Gov. Simcoe came with his party to hold levee, his first on his arrival in Upper Canada. People came from all parts of the District by horseback, sleigh and cutter to make merry, and marvelous are the tales of this outstanding party that have come down through the years. In the account of that celebration we read of one Gideon Adams with a clear tenor voice regaling the company with such old English favorites as "Sally in our Alley" and "The Girl I Left behind me". There was song after song, chorus after chorus, story after story, with Col. Thomas Fraser, magistrate of Johnstown, acting as host and proposing the toast to the King. As the hour of midnight approached, the guests, wrapping themselves up against the cold, proceeded to the front of the building where stood a cannon which had been appropriated from the ruined French fort of Isle Royal. Here under the direction of a retired artillery man the cannon was primed and made ready for firing. As the hands of the landlord's huge watch pointed to midnight, a truly regal salute ushered in the New Year, accompanied by resounding cheers. The guests lost no time returning to the warmth of the Hall where festivities continued until early hours of the morning.

THE WINDMILL BATTLE

An outstanding landmark is the lighthouse, once a windmill, on the river bank just to the west of Johnstown. It's winking eye now guides freighters and passenger vessels on the St. Lawrence, but it was once the scene of a fiercely fought battle. Nicholay Von Schoultz, a gallant Polish gentleman, gathered a group of immigrants about him in the United States and took up position in the six-story windmill, secure behind walls nearly four feet thick. He had been led to believe that the Canadiads suffered persecution under British rule, and merely awaited leadership to rise against the English. After a saige of four days he was forced to surrender, due mainly to a lack of water. The spirited attack on the old mill showed how mistaken he was, and how anxious the Canadians were to repel any invader. British losses in the battle ware, thirteen killed and sixty-seven injured.

In the mill, according to one authority, were found several hundred kegs of powder, a large quantity of cartridges, pistols, and swords, and two hundred stands of arms of very superior workmanship, many silver mounted and with elaborate carving. A flag of finest texture was also captured. On it was etched a full spread eagle, surmounted by one star, and beneath were the words wrought in silk "Liberated by the Onondaga Hunters." But the flag was never flown over the Windmill. Von Schoultz received some consideration. He was defended in court by a brilliant young lawyer, John A. Macdonald, whose eloquence almost won a reprieve of the death sentence.

The Heroine of the Windmill Battle was Grace Fraser, then a girl of twenty. Twice she tried to warn the British Commander of the impending attacks by the Americans. At first she was ignored, to their sorrow. The Americans landed and established themselves in the Windmill. Grace bravely faced danger a second time to warn the British that they were heading directly into the fire of the enemy, and this time her warning was heeded. Later in the Fraser home, a log house which stood where the oil tanks are now located, she stood guard for two hours over three prisoners, armed only with an old musket and a rusty bayonet. She lived to be over seventy years of age and lies buried in Johnstown cemetery. This Grace Fraser was a great-great aunt of the writer.

Tales of this last invasion of Canada have been handed

down from generation to generation, telling of the evacuation of nearby homes, the gathering of guns and ammunition of any kind, and the recruiting of all available manpower for miles around.

The windmill is said to have been built in 1822 by a West Indian merchant named Hughes. Several buildings of a similar design were erected about the same time on the banks of the St. Lawrence, but they were soon replaced by mills driven by water power. On June 20, 1873 the Lighthouse on the Windmill was used for the first time.

In the peaceful years following, the settlement grew rapidly with population coming chiefly from the British Isles. Local mills established were, Chapman's saw mill, and Wharton's on Johnstown Creek, which besides sawing logs, also made shingles, which were finished by hand, hulled barley, and ground flour. Mooney's pottery, on the river bank, a short distance east of the present Elevator, did a flourishing business for many years, supplying the settlers with crocks, shallow milk pans, flower pots, and bowls of all shapes and sizes. Frasers developed extensive hot houses, which for over sixty years supplied beautiful flowers of many varieties not only locally but for shipping hundreds of miles. A blacksmith shop operated by Thomas McLatchie served the community for many years, as did a local Post Office held in the Fraser home until the coming of Rural Mail Delivery. These have all disappeared with the passing of the years.

The United Empire Loyalists who came to this locality in 1784 and their descendants were greatly interested in religion and education. A separate school located on the Fraser road near the Creek catered to the education of the children of Roman Catholic families, and another one was erected on land since incorporated into the cemetery for Protestant Children. These became outdated, and a brick schoolhouse, still standing, was erected and opened in 1902. It was last used for classes in June 1961.

In early times people met in homes or in schoolhouses for worship, with ministers coming from Prescott to conduct the services. The present brick church, formerly Methodist, now United, was built and dedicated in 1879 and has been in continuous use ever since. Reverends Austin, Henderson, and McAmmond were ministers stationed in Prescott who preached in Johnstown until 1885, when this became part of the Cardinal pastoral Charge. From that date until the present those who have ministered here were the Reverends, E. Crane, W. T. Smith, Wm. Reynolds, Thomas McAmmond, Wm. Rylance, Craig, Geo. Stafford, J. Humphrey, H. Walker, Geo. Stafford (2nd term), A. S. Cleland, Dr. Roy Cooper, W. E. Wright, M. I. Robinson, A. L. Sisco, W. W. Jones, Dr. Earl Sexsmith, Mark Reeves, Harry Seeley (*student*), Fred Rice, Keith Whitney (*student*), N. Winsor, R. A. Crooks, and Robt. Pentinga. Prominently situated at the junction of Highways No. 2 and No. 16 this church has served as a spiritual and community centre over the years and contributed much to the life of the neighborhood. Due to the widening of Highway No. 2 in 1962 it was found necessary to move the church back several feet. A modernly equiped basement was built and the whole structure renovated at that time.

Early transportation was chiefly by water, and the St. Lawrence River afforded an excellent highway. The floating of rafts of logs down the river to Montreal or Cornwall was a popular winter job for many who worked the land in summer months. About 1816 a road was opened from Montreal to Toronto. The early settlers built roads where they were most useful, hence the irregularity of the roads connecting the concessions. In 1800 road overseers were appointed, called path masters, and statute road labour commenced. This system continued in use in the Johnstown area until the Highway was taken over by the Province. Cement culverts for Highway 2 were built in 1919 and cement paving started the following year. Thus the road system grew from a blazed trail through the woods to the present time when widened Highway 16 with overpasses spanning the railway and 401 links the Capital of Canada to the main East to West transportation artery of the province at Johnstown.

Like the St. Lawrence Seaway the National Harbour Board's huge grain elevator at Johnstown was rumoured for several years before it became a reality. Official notice of expropriation of land to be acquired for the Lower Lakes Terminal was dated at the Registry Office on November 16 1928 and was received by the landowners the first week of December the same year. A detailed map was sent showing that the government was expropriating all the land south of old No. 2 Highway from Johnstown Creek westward to the Windmill Point Lighthouse, and north of the Highway a part of three farms owned by Richard Wallace, Hugh Adams and Ben Cochrane, the part now approximately bounded by the newly rerouted No. 2 Highway. Camp St. Lawrence, a summer resort, operated by two ladies from New York had been situated on land immediately east of the present elevator site. It consisted of a large main lounge and dining room which later became Spencer's Service Station, now moved north on Highway 16 and used as a restaurant. There were also sleeping cabins, bath house, caretaker's quarters, and boat house. The main lounge was furnished in early Canadian style with huge fireplace, spinning wheels, old rockers, and antiques, and an extensive library. Every winter the owners, the Misses Ruggles and Green, came up from New York City for the Christmas holiday, and held a big community party, with an immense Christmas tree on which was a gift for every man, woman and child there. An old fashioned square dance with cake, sandwiches, and coffee, rounded out a happy evening. This property was expropriated, the buildings sold and the Thunder Bay Co. with its pile-driving equipment moved in to start work on the foundation of the new elevator. The first pile was driven on February 20, 1929. Fleets of trucks drew piles and fill, for the elevator is built on land reclaimed from the river. This project brought electricity to a neighborhood that had been trying unsuccessfully to obtain it for many years.

Boarding houses, stores, and a barber shop appeared like magic and the community experienced an influx of people of many nationalities.

The completed elevator extends diagonally riverwards for a distance of 1840 feet or approximately 1/4 mile. It towers 205 feet in the air, cost $4,500,000, contains 570 bins with a capacity of 5,500,000 bushels. It employs 58 on the permanent staff with more on call for unloading boats. The first boat load of grain was unloaded at the elevator on October 14, 1930. Both C.N.R. and C.P.R. maintain tracks leading to the elevator. Two cleaning plants, a separator and dryer plant are in operation. Master Feeds have also built a large plant adjacent to the elevator. Later a new transit shed was built to handle freight being shipped from river or ocean going vessels to various parts of the country by rail or truck. In 1958

this elevator handled the third largest amount of grain of any elevator in Canada.

An event of great importance in Johnstown in recent years has been the building of the new International Bridge over the St. Lawrence river. This was opened in September 1960, providing a direct link between the densely populated areas of the United States and the Capital of Canada. Tied in with this enterprise has been the widening of 16 highway, and the building of overpasses to eliminate level crossings over the C.N.R. and 401 Highway, and the erection of Customs and Immigration buildings at the approach to the Bridge.

The St. Lawrence Seaway had little influence on this community as Johnstown is at the extreme Western end of the Channel. However, from the mainland, huge earth movers were watched as they cut a channel through Big Island, the biggest earth moving project to date in North America, and whittled away historic chimney Island until now it is merely a small patch of land at the western entrance to the Channel.

A modern six room public school has now replaced several of the older one room centres of learning and a new auditorium is being added this centennial year of 1967. Many of the streets surveyed 150 years ago, later overgrown with brush, and closed off into pasture fields, are now widened and paved. New houses are appearing along these streets every year, and the little village surveyed so many years ago, and seemingly dormant for so long a time is aroused and making a place for itself on the map. Here we have a growing community with a rich historical background. Here we see history repeating itself — history in the making, and, as in the days of the Indian canoes and the French voyageurs, we owe it mostly to the beautiful and well chosen situation we occupy on the banks of the great St. Lawrence.

Compiled and prepared by A. L. Adams

GROVETON

It is the section or part of north-western Edwardsburg Township, consisting of concessions eight and nine, west of Highway 16 and across the C.P.R. LINE to the "big swamp" or the blueberry marsh.

The community got its name, in the early 1850's, when the Rev. Philander Smith, a Methodist missionary, held religious services, in the cool, shady woods, just west of the macadamized road, now Highway 16. He said "we shall call this the Groveton appointment." Annually, camp meetings were held, during the summer months, till a small white, frame church was built at the corner.

The majority of the early settlers came from Mayo, Ireland, at the time of the great famine there, in 1849, were used to hard work, on the small rocky farms of CONNAUGHT. This particular farm, Lot 22, Concession 9, was one of the stoniest in the district. Today in 1967, most of the fields are still enclosed by stone fences. This is the farm that Michael Derrig and his brother-in-law, John Collins purchased from the government, in 1850. It was double width and only half the lenght of the concession. The log school house was built on the east corner of the farm close to the main road. Westerly from the lot, was the very fine hardwood bush of beech and maple.

In the fall of each year the beech trees, in this woods were loaded with nuts. The local school children gathered the nuts during the noon hour, then carried them home at night, adding to each day's store and dreaming of many happy winter evenings.

One day, Mr Derrig chased all the children out of his woods, saying that he wanted the nuts for his turkeys. He had the woods declared "out of bounds". The disappointed children did not have far to go for their next winter's supply of nuts, for their teacher gave them permission to gather them across the road on George Baker's farm.

Mr Derrig's death took place March 25, 1886, at his farm home. At this time, there was no Roman Catholic Parish closer than Kemptville. On the 27th of March, early in the morning, three teams of horses were needed to draw the long sleigh, with neighbours and friends following in the funeral cortege in other sleighs and cutters. Blowing and drifting snow, huge snow-banks and pitch-holes slowed their progress. It was nearly noon, when they reached Kemptville church.

The winter of 1855 was a particularly severe one and on two occasions burial of the dead was temporarily made in a snow-bank, till roads and weather permitted a regular service.

Another interesting story of the 1850's concerns the farm of Lot 20, now the Grue farm. The original barn still stands but has been renovated several times, since. The owner, then, was John Wilson. He was a member of the total abstinence movement, Under Dr. Lyman Beecher and others both of Protestant and Roman Catholic faiths. Since John had joined the movement he had not taken a glass of liquor. He made it known in the Graveton, Spencerville area, that he was planning to build a new barn. The "wets" boycotted the barn raising prophesying that John would not get enough help and that the new barn would not go up. John continued to solicit only "dry" help and asked a farmer, William Bush, South Gower, to lend his experience. The barn went up, without a hitch, no incident of either quarrelling or fighting took place although several men could be seen watching proceedings from a clump of cedars.

Another story is recorded about the farm, Lot 23, Con 9. In 1835 Isaac Wilson, a native of Missisquoi, on the Vermont border came to Canada and purchased this farm. He cleared fifty acres, leaving a pine ridge 40 rods back from the concession road. This ridge was the highest level of land between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers. About the year 1905 a geological survey party came from Ottawa and erected a balloon work tower eighty feet high and placed a concrete marker in case that tower should ever collapse. The marker is still there. The tower stood for seven years. A wild gale, one November night, blew it down.

Close by the marker in the shade of the towering pines are three graves. Two of them are of Isaac Wilson's daughter and son, in their early twenties, victims of the fever epidemic of 1850. The other grave is his mother's who died in her ninetieth year. The elderly lady was the daughter of a British soldier Sergt. John Diehl, who settled in Lower Canada in 1800. Her deceased husband was Major Benoni Grant, of the

Continental Army in the Revolutionary war.

About 1880, the late William Sloan, Ventnor, a grandson of Isaac Wilson, erected a suitable fence around the small cemetery. The late Mr and Mrs Thomas Kane owned this farm from 1900 to 1954.

PIONEER RESIDENTS AND THEIR WAY OF LIFE — 1800 to 1912

Most pioneer men in this area, had a trade They had a particular training and experience and were anxious and willing to serve their neighbours, in exchange for other services Money was scarce, very little of it was used to pay for services. Records tell us that several families did weaving in the 1800's. The Wilsons, the Cliffords, the Gibsons and the Ingrams. A Mrs. Sloan and her daughter did custom weaving till they moved away to the village of Ventnor (Adams).

Moses Grue and Michael Derrig were shoemakers and at times did a good trade tanning hides.

David Gamble and John Jarvis were tinsmiths, as well as farmers and woodsmen.

John Kingston and Hugh B. Ingram were carpenters and were always busy Some men were stonemasons when the first log homes were replaced with stone dwellings

Hamilton Moorehead was a blacksmith, and the five Carmichael brothers, after proper training set up their shops in neighbouring centres Robert Dunlop left here and set up a shop at Millar's Corners, north of here John Wesley Grue was the last blacksmith to conduct a business here

Carriagemakers offered their services and John Jennings was a harnessmaker

William Kingston Sr., was a sectionman on the local railroad

NOTE — There is a gradual change taking place in the method of farming Farmers are purchasing new tractors and fewer horses are kept Some pieces of horse-drawn machinery can be changed and used for a few more years with the tractor power The new machinery is more efficient and faster The local cheese-factory is closed because some patrons now qualify for shipment of the whole milk to a Montreal dairy.

daily, by train. Young people are seeking a higher education and more training. Trucks are getting more numerous for hauling milk, cattle and hogs to Hull, commercial feeds and general delivery. Pupils attending the local public school are getting fewer as families move off the farms seeking better employment.

RESIDENTS AND THEIR WAY OF LIFE
1912 to 1924

Lemuel Grue and his wife, Mary (Clifford) both natives of Groveton, returned here from Brockville in 1905. Lemuel was a machine operator and for twenty years operated a threshing mill, doing custom work. He was active every fall, as far south as Crystal Rock, down Shanly way and west, to do jobs around the "Island".

Ranselaer Knapp was a stone-lifter, as well as a farmer on Lots 28 and 29, Concession 9. During the building of Highway 16, in 1917, Mr. Knapp was a very busy man. His son, Harry, now a barber in Brockville, also liked machinery. He purchased a large gasoline engine in 1918, and with a circular saw did custom work for the local farmers and woodsmen.

Albert McQuaid owned a farm on the highway, and was the local mailman on Route 2 Spencerville. Previous to the new Department of Transport rural mail service, the local postoffice was located in Adam Henderson's home.

William Henderson owned a farm on the south east corner at the junction of the Groveton road and Highway 16. He was parttime caretaker of St. Andrew's cemetery, Spencerville.

William Small owns the former Baker farm, further south from the corner. This farm has a large maple bush of 1 200 trees.

Thomas Coughtry and son, Harvey, owners of the former King farm, were cattle drovers from 1950 to 1965.

Robert Small and his wife, Doretta (Gladstone) living on Lot 23, Concession 9, will be long remembered for their kind hospitality on New Year's Eve. Every year the young people of the community welcomed in the New Year at their home in a warm, friendly way.

Thomas Kane and his wife, Ida, were a childless couple, farming on the west half of Lot 23. They were highly respected.

Henry Grue and sister, Annie, living on Lot 26, Concession 8, quietly, as both are past middle age.

J. Osborne Tait and his wife, Elizabeth (Baker), next farm west, have a large family of eleven. Three daughters, Katie, Laura and Amanda are school teachers, and Mary, Sadie are nurses. Blanche is the youngest. Willie, Harve, Ralph, Charles are in the West, and George lives in Prescott.

John Clifford and his wife, Elizabeth (Peterson), own the farm of Lot 25, Concession 9, with their son, William Andrew, who died in 1924, leaving a young wife, Mabel Throop), and three children, Cecil, John and Elsie.

Wm. John Vincent, his wife, Elizabeth (Little), and daughter Katie, own the west half of Lot 26, Concession 9. Katie married George Holmes, Pittston, in 1[illegible].

Albert Dunlop and his wife, Sara Etta (Selleck), live on Lot 27, Concession 8. Their son, Ralph, and his wife, Bella (Cummings), are co-owners of this farm. They also farm Lot 29, Concession 9, the original Dunlop farm, that has no buildings now. Ralph Dunlop is a cattle drover and is associated with Mr. George Martin of Spencerville. They ship cattle and hogs weekly by train to Hull.

William Kingston, Sr., and his wife Elizabeth (Vincent), and their ten children live on the farm, Lot 31, Concession 9. Mr. Kingston was a railroad man, in the early 1900's. He passed away February 1914. Their daughter, Daisy, and husband, Harvey Douglas, are assisting with the farm operations. The rest of the family are employed elsewhere.

William J. Kingston and his wife, Julia (Vincent), have a family of four children on Lot 27, Concession 9: Annie (Mrs. Harold Small), Ambert, Minor and Wellington. Mr. Kingston is a carpenter as well as a farmer.

Alexander Brown and his wife, Anne (McNulage), own the rear half of Lot 33, Concession 9, with their family of seven, William, a cheesemaker at Vantnor, Andrew and John, now in Ottawa, Margaret (Mrs. Herbert Cook), Charles, Robert and Mildred.

Thomas J. Logan and his wife, Edith (Linnea), came from the Ventnor district, in April, 1912, when they purchased the Hugh B. Ingram farm, the south half of Lots 28 and 29, Concession 9. Their family included their two children, Bella 8, and Angus, 6, and two middle-aged spinsters, cousins of Thomas. Sarah Jane, the elder died in 1916 and Margaret in August, 1917. They had raised Thomas, at Spencerville, when his parents, in South Gower Township, died suddenly. Thomas purchased the rear half of Lots 28 and 29, from Ransellaer Knapp in 1917. Mr. Knapp and family moved to a small farm north of Groveton corner, on Highway 16

GROVETON IN 1967

The farm, on Lot 20, east along Highway 16, north of Groveton corner is owned by Lemuel Grue's son, Earl, and his wife, Lorna (Malcomson). They have a daughter, Mary Alice. Earl is an employee of Hydro Electric Power Commission. His aged mother, Mary, lives with the family. Lemuel passed away in February, 1960.

The small farm, directly across highway from the Grue farm, formerly owned by Ransellaer Knapp, is now owned by Edward Payne. Mr. Payne's elder son, Allen, and his young wife live in a modern bungalow, on a south lot on the farm

Two modern homes, on the west side and further north along Highway 16, are owned by Joseph Hopkins and Carl Thoepe

Charles Brown and his wife Ruth (Jackson), sold their farm rear of Lot 25, in 1967 and moved to Spencerville The new owner Peter Jochems, wife and three daughters Elizabeth, Janie and Ineke, are new Canadians from Holland.

Mr Jochems also owns the south half of Lot 28, purchasing it from Thomas Kane in 1964 Mr Jochems operates a large poultry farm. The daughters are all married now, Elizabeth (Mrs Marcel Meyer) Janie is Mrs Henry De Jong, and Ineke is Mrs James Martin, Prescott

The Albert McQuade farm Lot 22, just west and north of Groveton corner, is presently owned by a new Canadian Andrew Noccey and his wife and son, Frank Mr Noccey is now retired, but for several years he operated a sawmill and did custom work. Frank and his young wife Marian (Scott) have a new home on a south lot here

East of the highway here are the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Manuell (Florence Desjardins), and their family; Mr. and Mrs. Denzil Larocque (Eleanor Grue), and two small children, Debra and Paul; Denzil's parents, Mr and Mrs. Bert Larocque own the small home on the corner lot.

There is no Henderson family living here now, the owner is George Henderson, Montreal, and the house is rented to others.

The William Smail farm continues to produce a large quantities of maple syrup, from the 1,200 trees on the farm. William and his wife, Sarah (Porter), and two sons, Lloyd and Donald, operate a wayside stand, offering fresh eggs, vegetables, etc. to the travelling public, south along Highway 16.

Thomas Cougatry is a retired gentleman now. His son, Harvey, and wife, Kay, and small son, Wayne, live in a new home, east of the highway and built on a south lot on the farm.

The Robert Smail farm, south half of Lot 28, Con. 9, has changed ownership many times in the past ten years. A lady in Ottawa, is the present owner and is a summer resident only.

The farm, Lot 25, Concession 8, is owned by Robert Grue, grandson of Lemuel and eldest son of Clifford who passed away in 1946. Clifford's widow, Getra, married George Fourpore, February 24th, 1955. Mr. and Mrs. Fourpore live in their new home at Crystal Rock. Robert Grue occupies the farm home here, and is an employee of Canada Starch Co., Cardinal.

The former Tait farm, west half of Lot 25, is owned by a new Canadian from Holland, Gerrit Beking, and wife Dina, and family. Mr. Beking also purchased fifty acres, Lot 26, Concession 8, from James Utman and wife Elsie (Clifford), in 1964. Earlier Mr. Besking purchased from Peter Jochems the two hundred acre farm, Lot 31, Concession 9, known locally as the William Kingston, Sr. farm.

Mrs. William Andrew Clifford passed away in August, 1932, age 43 years. The farm, Lot 25, Concession 9, was inherited by her children. The elder son, Cecil, now lives in Napanee, and John and his wife, Elsa, and small son, Mark, have a home in Montreal. Elsie Clifford married James

Usman in 1926, and they have a small son, David. Mr. and Mrs. Usman also own the Vincent farm, next west, purchased from Mrs. George Holmes' estate in 1965. The house on Lot 26 was purchased in 1966 by Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Tackaberry, Ottawa, for a summer home.

There is no Dunlop family in Groveton now. Their former farm, Lot 27, Concession 8, was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Harve Douglas, in November, 1940, and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Dunlop moved to Spencerville. Mr. Douglas later sold this farm in January, 1951, to Ernest Somerville, and he and Mrs. Douglas purchased the Almon Small farm, west of Spencerville, in March that year.

Mr. Ernest Somerville purchased the farm, Lots 27, 28, Concession 8, from Dr. P. A. McIntosh in April, 1942. This farm was owned by Albert McQuade in 1916. The home on this farm was burned in the early 1900's.

The farm, 200 acres, west of the C.P.R. line is owned by Glenn Somerville and his wife, Glenna (Ault), since 1952.

This is the former home of Glenn's grandparents, the late Thomas Logan, who died in 19[illegible], aged 62, and his wife, Edith, who died March, 1946. Glenn's parents, Ernest and Bella (Logan) Somerville and family came here from Heckston in 1931 when her brother, Angus, died suddenly, age 25 years. They owned and operated the farm from 1931 to 1953, till Glenn's marriage in January, 1954.

William J. Kingston purchased his father's farm, Lot 28 in the Eighth Concession in 1917. His father, John Kingston, died in 1908, and his mother, Isabella (Logan) went West to live with other members of her family. Mr. Kingston's wife, Julia, died in 1944. Mr. Kingston passed away in October, 1950. This farm is now owned by the youngest son, Wellington, and his wife, Jennie (Cummings). Their two daughters are married. Rita is Mrs. Orville Bernard and Margaret is Mrs. Clifford Chisamore. Their only son, Harold, nineteen, died suddenly September, 1950. Mr. Kingston has been building inspector for Edwardsburg Township Council since 1960.

1967 — Farmers fewer and farms larger. Every farmer uses a tractor and modern tractor machinery. A combine does most of the harvesting. Horses are very few, less than a dozen in the district. Poultry have disappeared; only one farm and the owner keeps thousands. Only two or three farmers' sons are wholly dependent on their farm income for support of their families. The majority have part-time employment elsewhere to supplement their income. Dairy operations have changed with the coming of bulk tanks and truck delivery. Farmers use tons of commercial fertilizers today in comparison to a few hundred pounds twenty years ago. Dairy cows are tested for milk production and poor producers are sold as beef on the market.

GROVETON BERRY MARSH

Presented a Challenge in the years 1912 - 18

This area, amounting to approximately one thousand acres of marsh, lies westerly of Lots 31 and 32, Concession 9, Edwardsburg. At one time, in the early 1800's, it was an excellent stand of dense tamarack. After the railway, then called the St. Lawrence and Ottawa line, came through about 1850, officials of the railway company purchased several hundred acres of the swamp. Woodsmen were hired to cut off the heavy stand of tamarack, for fuel for the wood-burning locomotives. The haul out to the C.P.R. line was less than a mile to Boyle's Stop, later named Groveton Station.

With the timber cut off, the area grew up with blueberry and huckleberry bushes. Along the west side, some groves of tamarack still stand. The late Mr. James Sanderson, Oxford Station, owned a part, near the north end, but the greater part of the thousand acres belongs to the government and Edwardsburg Township Council.

In 1870, on the six or seven hundred acres of farm land, between the railroad and the marsh, cultivated and growing crops, lived thirty families. At this time, the population in this area had reached its height. Now in 1967, only one family lives in this area.

The soil on these farms is light and sandy. Many sand hills were originally covered with great, tall, pine trees, which were cut and hauled to Prescott and rafted down the St. Lawrence to Quebec City, to be made into masts for warships. Descendents of the original families, living in this area in the early 1800's, are scattered over this continent and many of the familiar family names have disappeared.

GROVETON MARSH

Despite the many rural changes, the marsh remains the same. I would like to record some of the historical events connected with activities, that this marsh provided for local residents in the years 1912 to 1950.

There are three or four entrances to the berry marsh. The one commonly used is the concession road, extending on

up past the railway crossing to the westerly limits and the former Shields property, on the Garretton side of the marsh.

The second entrance is a short distance north of the high-tensioned Hydro line, about one mile north of the concession road. This entrance is gained by travelling the long lane, formerly used by the many families living in this area.

The third entrance is a further half mile north. Only local people knew of this northerly route. In the 1920 to 1924 years, when the berries were exceptionally good here, the late Mrs. Elizabeth Kingston, a widow, with three sons at home, had the boys cut and brush out a path into the marsh, this way. It proved a short cut for those carrying berries and the results certainly proved that the project was worthwhile. Wellington and Delbert Kingston, who are first cousins, have memories of carrying out twenty-one, eight-quart pails of berries, in one day, through this route. At this time, they were teenagers, strong and abler than the women, who were doing most of the picking of the berries. Rubber boots were necessary to get through the low-lying area. Once inside the marsh, the heavy boots were laid up to use for going out and lighter shoes were put on. The moss depth was knee high here, and to carry rubber boots for three or four hours was vey tiresome.

Pesonally, I like to remember the earlier years 1912 to 1918. I was a teenager then, and my mother made arrangements with local families that I accompany them berry picking in the marsh. This was the era when berry-pickers came by the hundreds in horse-drawn buggies or "democrats" with father, mother and the whole family. They drove many miles early in the morning coming from Heckston, Mountain, Hallville, Glen Stewart and Cardinal.

Berry-picking and picnic day were combined. The horses were unhitched and tied separately to a stout sapling. Sometimes during the heat of the day the horses got restless and with flies and other strange annoyances they caused plenty of trouble. There would be no berry picking for the rest of the day, for the young boys thoroughly enjoyed a fracas among the horses. Another source of annoyance to pickers was the presence of several wells in the marsh. These had been dug many years before and men used the water to drench fires. Some were identified by markers and others were not. Some

pickers found out where they were, by accident, and got thoroughly soaked for their trouble.

Local families capitalized on a good blueberry crop. The sale of berries meant the payment of taxes, an extra hundred of flour, a new dress or the start of a little bank account.

One particular day, that I will long remember, was a very sultry, late July one. The humidity increased near the noon hour. Great crowds of pickers had been in the marsh on the previous day, and this meant that the best berries were not to be found anywhere. Our pails were not filling up very fast and some pickers were getting discouraged. One middle-aged mother in the group asked her daughter to bring her the container of cold tea, carefully hidden down in the deep moss. She complained of feeling weak. From our concealed position, behind some trees, we saw some new pickers just entering the marsh, a short distance away. The tired mother refreshed from the cold drink, had a bright idea. She poured her half-pail of berries into her daughter's half-pail and said to the daughter: "You take this pail of berries and gradually work your way over toward those people, maybe they will buy our berries". The daughter came back in about half an hour's time with the money in her hand. It seemed to me that ten years was lifted from that tired mothers face.

The picking of berries was not any holiday or pastime for these women but an everyday occupation. It was a great deal easier to carry out the money than to have to walk through that mossy bog and carry a full pail of berries all the way home, no matter how proud you were of them.

There were three or four kinds of berries. The low bush blueberries grew in patches under the white birtches, all across the front end of the marsh. Then theer were the big blue ones on higher bushes, that were sweet and delicious. The northern area produced the high bush black variety, both large and small, known as buckleberries. The bushes are on the level of the hands. With your pail or basket securely tied at your waistline, more berries could be picked this way. Women berry-pickers did not wear slacks or jeans in the 1920's. Dresses of strong cotton were made purposely for berry picking. These dresses were long to withstand the scratching and tearing of the brush.

Many stories of daily experiences were exchanged by groups of berry-pickers. Some were happy, pleasant adventures, others were sad, leaving impressions that thwarted a return trip. Being caught in that marsh, in a sudden thunder storm was a very unpleasant experience. Coming upon a nest of snakes or disturbing a wild bees' nest encouraged smiles from the adults and shrieks from the young women. The greatest fear was of being lost, and it was easy for the stranger to do. In August, 1948, Mrs. Edward Desjardin, Groveton, wandered on till 2 a.m before a search party found her, almost exhausted, at the Garreton side of the marsh.

Over the years many strange sights were beheld. One noticed the fine dress of some folk entering the berry area, but a couple of hours later you would have difficulty recognizing the same fine clothes or person wearing them. Weary and bedraggled, seeking a cool drink of water, they presented a very different appearance. I was always convinced that those persons who picked and sold their berries, in the marsh, dearly earned their money. Many a ten-pound pail of blueberries or huckleberries sold for twenty-five cents in those days.

Composed and recorded by
Mrs Ernest Somerville, R R 3, Spencerville Ontario
Phone 658-5648,

BROUSEVILLE

On January 1st, we Canadians will observe the Centenary of Confederation. Our recorded history goes back to Cartier's explorations in 1534. It was not until 1867 that a group of men, namely the Fathers of Confederation, conceived a plan to unite this great country of ours from Atlantic to Pacific. Thanks to them we have become a great country both in natural and human resources. The second largest country in the world extending over 4,000 miles from coast to coast. Our country is made up of thousands of small communities. These have a history all their own. The one of which I am about to write is Brouseville.

Brouseville is located on the Shanly road in Edwardsburg township, about 3 1/2 miles north of Cardinal. Let us turn back the pages of history to the year 1867. Brouseville was then known as Bolton's Corners. This name was given because a great many people by the name of Bolton lived here. It was a thriving community in those days. Some of the names common in the district were, Morgatroyd, Chambers, Adams, Smith, Dodge, Anderson, Briggs, Grant, Lane, Sayeau, Van Camp, Liezert, Bolton and many others. A few of these names still exist. Many of these men served on the local council.

About this time, Dr. Brouse whose practise was in Prescott, was elected member of Parliament for Grenville County. He defeated Mr. Walter Shanly his opponent. The name Bolton's Corners was then changed to Brouseville, in honour of Dr. Brouse. There were no schools at this time. There was a hotel, two grocery stores, a jewellery shop, pump shop, blacksmith shop and a carriage shop. The pump shop was operated by Mr. Vosberg, later by Mr. Byers, the jewellery shop by Mr. Long, the blacksmith shop by Mr. Andrew Houston, grocery stores by such men as Mr. Henry Morgatroyd, Wm. Anderson, Eli Fairfield, Geo. VanCamp.

In 1906, due to the efforts of such men as Henry Morgatroyd, Wm. Henderson, Wm. Chambers, John Smith, Grant Bros., Robt. Dodge, and others, a school was built. It was built on the property formerly owned by Mrs. Bolton. The cost of building this school was $2,000.00. A huge sum at this time. On the opening of the school a lawn social was held on the grounds with local bands in attendance, and speeches made by trustees. The first teacher was Miss Jennie Gilroy of South Mountain, who later became Mrs. Worton Adams. The next teacher was Miss Nellie Tallmure, later Mrs. Joe Laughlin of Hallville. Some teachers who followed were: Roy Pharoah, Ira McKendry, Miss Bertha Cooper, Frank Sweeny, and others.

The people of the community were very interested in sports. The local grocery store was the gathering place in the evening for young and old. Here all the news of the day was made known. Games were played, such as quoits, wrestling, boxing, etc. A skating rink was operated by George Shortt and Nathan Dodge. A good hockey team, consisting of goal, Frank Shortt; defence, Noah Morgatroyd and James Poupore; forward line, centre, Wm. Chambers, wings, Jim Scott, Delbert Morgatroyd, Freiman Chambers. Brouseville also had a soccer team and softball team. They produced many good athletes. A race track, where horses were trained and races held, was operated by Mr. Wm. Anderson. Some of the best horses of the day were: Corn Cracker Joe, owned by Willard Adams, and Little Tim, owned by Wm. Anderson.

The first Bell Telephone in the vicinity was at Brouseville, owned by Wesley Anderson. The whole scene is now changed. Schools, grocery stores and other businesses have become centralized and the old way of life is just a memory.

Today the school is used as a Church Hall by the Presbyterian and United Churches. This little school produced many of our leading citizens such as ministers, doctors, teachers, etc. The only business remaining in Brouseville is a modern service station operated by Mr. Arthur VanAllen.

I have tried to give you a brief outline of the history of Brouseville. We hope our people have contributed in a small way to the building of this fine community in which we live. Let us as God-fearing, law-abiding citizens not let our forefathers down, but make our community and our country the very best possible in the years ahead.

PITTSTON

THE PITTSTON STORES

William Pitt owned the farm now occupied by Albert Coughtry Pittston, and received its name from this Pitt family. William Pitt owned a small frame building, which was moved north and back from the main road when the brick store was erected. In this frame building, William Pitt ran a store and post office. Later, his daughter, Mary Pitt, who became Mrs. John Gilliland, operated a store and postoffice. Mail arrived from Cardinal three times weekly — later became a daily service. Others who operated the store were the Bishop the present owners, Ralph and Alice Cooper. On the south-east corner, another store, a frame building erected on posts was operated by Andrew Lannan, Ed. McIntosh (building was burned and rebuilt), Thomas Timlick, who travelled through the country with a cart collecting eggs and delivering groceries, etc. Others who operated this store from time to time were James Raycroft, James Riddell, Charles Wingard, Levi Levers, Ernest Spencer, Elgin Lavier and Orville Brinston. Later the store was burned — Ancil Ault bought the lot and a house was moved to it — now occupied by Cecil Tracey

GRIST MILL

Where custom grinding was done and a feed business carried on was operated east of corner by John Gilliland He moved West to Peace River area, and building was sold to John Sayeau, who moved it to corner of Fourth Concession and remodelled it into a house

CHEESE FACTORIES

About one half mile west of Pittston store on the same side of the road, a frame cheese factory was erected by a Mr Thompson, later operated by a Mr McDonald — was burned out and rebuilt (?) operated by James Leizert, who sold it to William Hunter who moved it. It was burned and rebuilt by Mr Hunter and operated for some time until it was closed (milk going to larger areas for manufacturing) This building was purchased by Fred Marshall at Mainsville, who moved it and remodelled it into an apartment dwelling Milk was brought daily from surrounding area to factory where at one time 20 cheese a day was made and at times it operated the year around It was a meeting place for farmers who exchanged views as well as news

family Mr Tom Kryes, who rented the store from Mrs Gilliland, Orville Brinston. On ehr death it was taken over by grand nephew Acil Miller who later sold the business to

SAWMILL

On border of creek on property now owned by **Russell Bass**, a sawmill was owned and operated by John Lewis, who sold to John McLatchie passing to Thomas McLatchie and Harry McLatchie — mill ceased operation some seventy years ago. *Blacksmith Shop* was first owned and operated by Joseph Pitt, later by William Ault Others who operated this shop were Joseph Carmichael Wesley Grue Andrew McLatchie Arthur Barclay Ralph Cummings Bert Knight, and George Raney who closed it around 1952

Orange Lodge — "Dufferin Lodge" The Warrant of L O L 1227 was issued by Grand Lodge of British America on December 3 1865 Lodge in this area was organized at the home of John Weston lot 5 con 5 Edwardsburg Master was Joseph Londen On Aug 7 1867 it was moved to Joshuas Pitts' Carpenter Shop, In 1868 moved to Thomas Londen's Hall For a time meetings were held on the Third Concession in a building owned by the Happer family In 1889 it was moved to a newly built hall on Lot 9 Con 7 then in 1949 Workman Hall bought from the United Church at Shanly where meetings still are held with Clarence Barkley Master for 1967

Public School — S S No. 10 First a stone building on the McLatchie property about the centre of S S No 10 As many as 80 pupils were enrolled at one time In winter young men of 17 and 18 attended while farm work was slack, Early teachers were James Wilson, Abe Wilson Ida (Hough) Montgomery, Laura Woods, William Woods J D Mills Mr Collison, Miss Amelia Taylor Jennie Tyner Howard Fader Alton Anderson, Jennie Richardson Miller Hugh Brownlee, Miss Ella Millar Thos Scobie Effie Clark James Ault, Ira

McKendry, R. T. Williams, and Laura Tait. Old School was sold by public auction to Albert Montgomery who tore it down, piled the stone and later sold it to the Counties Road where it was crushed and used in building the County Shanly Road. Two acres of land were purchased from David Pitt and a new modern brick building was erected in 1908.

First teacher in the new school was Miss Mary Fraser, followed by Julia Kerwin (St. Louis), Orville Ault, Harry Francis Augusta (Lennox) Ferguson, Harry Anderson, Ella Anderson, Luella Burnside, Marjory Fairbairn, Ina Marcellus, Helen Robertson, Addie Dobbie, Ruth Smith, Elsie MacDonald, Louise Scott, Elsie Simpson, Cora Davidson, Helen Grant, Catherine Taylor, Jennie Froats, Eleanor Adams, Marilyn Shaver, Nancy Wilkins (Montgomery), Eleanor Christie. In 1965, the brick school was closed and pupils from S.S. No. 10 were taken by bus to the new North Edwardsburg Township School at Shanly. The brick school was sold to Mr. Ralph McGregor in 1966 and remodelled into a house.

Churches — The lot where the Pittston United Church now stands was purchased from George and Sarah Hutchcroft on November 26, 1900 (for $1.00). The papers were signed by trustees George Holmes, William Pitt, Silas Webb, Peter Riddell, Thornton Huchcroft, Elias Holmes, John Anderson, George Bolton, Alexander Riddell and Joseph Pitt. Papers signed spoke of the church as "Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada in conection with English Conference". Before the Parsonage was built at Shanly two Methodist ministers lived in Cardinal and on alternating Sundays preached at Johnstown, Mainsville, Cardinal (one) and the other at Pittston, Shanly and Ventnor. Ministers were the Reverends Thompson, Thos McAmmond, Wilkinson, Know, Cleland, W. A. Hanna, W. E. Wright, Garland Burton, J. L. Hodgson, Stewart A. W. Seaton, Long Lambert, John Hurst, Knowles and student ministers Stanly Erret, Keith Whitney, Donald Hodgins, Malcom Prophet and John Peters. After the Union of the Presbyterian, Congregational and Methodist Churches on June 10, 1925, the church has since been known as the United Church of Canada. On April 15, 1915 a Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church was organized at the home of Mrs. Marcus Riddel. There were 10 charter members, the officers being: Pres. Mrs. Eldon Webb, Vice Pres. Mrs. Frank Bass, cor. sec. Mrs. Estelle Ault, rec. sec. Mrs. Rufus Riddell and treasurer Mrs. Marcus Riddell This Society was carried on successfully by the women of the church until 1962 when it became the United Church Women, and is still functioning Another small frame church situated on the north side of the road a short distance east of the store, and operated by the Holiness Movement people held services for a number of years in the early 1900's but was later torn down and used to help build a church at Cardinal. In the early days of the Methodist Church before they had an organ there Samuel Miles Liezert led the congregational singing

Local families in early days were — Riddells, east of Pittston several farms were owned by Riddells, known as Riddell settlement at one time McIntyres Alber Montgomerys Webbs Pitts Westons, McMillans, Lezerts, Boyds Huchcrofts Martins, Marlattes Levatee Holms, Taylors, Montgomerys.

Holmes — Geo. Holmes came from England
Harvey Holmes
Roy Holmes

Montgomerys — Robert Montgomery lived on land deeded by the crown in 1802 to a Thomas Fraser — lived there before 1859 Samuel Montgomery until 1893, Robert Alexander Montgomery until 1927 George Montgomery 1927 to 1964 Willis Montgomery from 1964 on.

Two other farms, one belonging to Edwin Cooper and one to Herbert Liezert have been in the same family name for three generations

SHANLY

SHANLY POST OFFICE

In the early days the closest post office was Spencerville.

Through the efforts of the Honourable Walter Shanly, member of Parliament for Grenville, a post office was opened in the community and was called Shanly in honour of this man. This post office was established sometime during the period of 1886 to 1891.

A mail route started at Grant's Mills with a rider who picked up mail at Shanly and took it to Cardinal. He returned the same day with incoming mail. Delivery was three times a week. Postage was three cents. Mr George Anderson was manager of this post office.

As the mails became heavier the post office was discontinued and over fifty years ago became R.R. 4 Spencerville.

SHANLY CHURCHES

The religious life of Shanly community had its beginnings in the hearts of brave men and women who gathered for worship in the school house. Service was held where S.S. No. 12 now stands but in a building which preceded the present one.

When more people came to the district, a plain white church was built which seated about two hundred people. This was built on the farm known as the *Tom Wallace Farm* which is now owned by Mr. Charles Gilmer.

The white church served its day and when it was in need of thorough repairing the congregation decided to move to a new site and build a church of brick and stone. The reason for moving the site was that the Church might be more Central.

Our Church of today was erected in 1893 at a cost of $1,800. The stone for the foundation was quarried from the farm of Mr. Earl Pitt. All the quarrying and hauling was done without cost.

Some of our parents remembered going to Winchester with teams and wagons to bring building materials. The necessary money for the building was on hand when the Church was opened.

At first the Church was attached to the Cardinal Charge but the Pastoral Charge of Pittston, Shanly and Ventnor as we now know it, was organized June 24 1899 During its history Shanly Church has given two people to the active work of the Church — Miss Ida Pit and Rev Lindsay Wright

SHANLY SCHOOLS

The first school was an old log school known as Moore's School and it was situated where S S No 13 now stands.

In 1865, a modest stone building was erected on the same site and the community was then called Wallace's Corner

The frame school was built around 1906 and has served the community well. At present it is being used to supplement the teaching done in our new North Edwardsburg Township School which was built in Shanly in 1964

SHANLY LODGE

The Warrant of L O L 1227 was issued by the Grand Lodge of British America on December 3rd, 1866 The Lodge was organized on the 28th of December 1866, at the home of John Weston, lot 5 con 5 of Edwardsburg Joseph Louden was elected as master

On August 7 1867 it was moved to Joshua Pitt's Carpenter Shop Later in 1868 it moved to Thomas Louden's Hall and here was styled "*Dufferin*"

The year 1869 brought another transfer, this time to the newly built hall on lot 6 of the 7th concession In 1949 the "*Workman Hall*" was purchased from the United Church The Lodge was moved there, where it still meets on the second Wednesday of each month

SHANLY CHEESE FACTORIES

The first factory was owned by Mr William Eager of Morrisburg a cheese man in the community of Shanly Mr Harold Soper was cheesemaker and was married to Richard Wallace's daughter

The milk was picked up in thirty gallon cans by Mr William Foster who lived on Mr William McCormick's farm Mr Joel Adams (or whoever was salesman) carted the cheese to Brockville and brought the cash home This would some

times be as much as $2,000. It took a day for this trip. This factory was situated about 30 to 40 rods north of the village on the east side of the road. This would be on the present Burnside property and there is a pump on the well marking the old location.

The second factory was east of Shanly and just west of Mr. James York's buildings. This was a shareholder factory until it was sold to Mr. Thomas Johnston of Glen Stewart. It was built about 1880 and burned in August of 1952.

HYNDMAN AREA

The road from Highway 16 East to Campbell's Mills School, years ago was known as Egypt Street. Some years later it was called Maple Avenue. A row of beautiful hard maple trees grew on each side—hence the name. The home of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Grue was known as *The Maples*.

In early days, farm owners along this road were: James Henry, Milton Dunlop, Simon Jackson, Tom Fealy (and later on this same farm—Thomas Payne), James Payne, Abraham Payne, Duncan Nesbitt, Ebenezer Condell, Lewis Grue, Isaac Jackson, William Jackson, Philip Robinson, John Kearns, Thomas Kearns, Sr., Hector Campbell and Jeremiah Gray, the last two being on the Ventnor Road. Only three of these farms are in the origional name: Gray, Campbell and Kearns.

Descendants of some of these early families live in other places. Mrs. Andrew Henry lives in Kemptville and Lettie, her sister (Mrs. Reddick) lives near there.

A grandson of Thomas Payne—Hershel Payne—with his wife and son, reside near Prescott. Elme Nesbitt, grandson of Duncan Nesbitt, and his wife are in Prescott, while Carl, another grandson, with his family lives in Brockville. Mrs. Charlie Brown of Spencerville is a daughter of Simon Jackson.

Of the family of Ebenezer Condell and his first wife Hester Ann Whitney, none survive. These were Emery, John, Josiah and Hester Ann. To him and his second wife Harriet

Miller were born seven children, Millar, Jane, Chester, James Roland, Mary Elizabeth (Dell), Harper and Ivan. Of these, only three survive and are living in the U.S.A.

Chester Condell, on leaving home went to Chicago, to the Klondike in the Gold Rush of 1898, to California, back to Chicago, retiring in 1952 to Clearwater, Florida, where he now lives.

Harper Condell also went to Chicago. In June, 1917, he joined the American Field Service as a volunteer Ambulance Driver in the French Army, later transferring to the American Service. In 1919 he returned to Chicago, resumed his real estate business, and in 1930 he moved to Los Angeles, Cal. where he now resides.

Ivan Condell, on leaving home, went to Manitoba, then to Chicago, and after attending Business College, worked as a stenographer. He was sent to Minneapolis, Min to establish an office there, later became a travelling salesman, moved again to Chicago and in 1950 to Dunedin, Florida, where he now lives.

The late Millar Condell was the first member of his family to go to Chicago, serving as a member of the Columbian Guard at the World's Fair in 1892. At the close of the fair, he joined the Chicago Police Force. He engaged in photography as an interesting hobby, and on his visits to his childhood home he took many photos which can be seen in some community homes here today. One was a picture of the Cambell family and the Mill workers, another of Campbell's Mills School with many parents and pupils. Many family groups were also taken.

Dell Condell, a retired nurse, passed away in 1965.

Two sons of Isaac Jackson—Gordon and Harvey reside in Gananoque, Gordon's son, Basil, is in Pomeroy, Wash.

Of Isaac Jackson's three daughters — Florence (Mrs Duncan Selleck), Maude (Mrs Russell Pittman) and Josie, only Josie is living. Sons of Mr and Mrs. Duncan Selleck, Orville and Earl, live nearby. Sons of Mr and Mrs Orville Selleck and their children are in this community. Their married daughters have moved elsewhere.

Thomas Jackson, son of William, had three daughters, Carrie, Amy and Mabel (Mrs John Davidson). Mrs Howard Mellon, only child of the John Davidson's, resides at Brinston and is a secondary school teacher.

On the Philip Robinson farm, William Sloan later lived for many years. His three surviving sons are Burton of Ventnor, Charles of Heckston, and George of California. Burtons children and grandchildren live nearby.

Mrs. Alonzo Campbell (widow) and James Campbell and his wife of *Campbell Brothers* reside on that homestead, and a great grandson of Jeremiah Gray - Gilbert, with his family and his mother now live on the *Gray* farm.

The paternal great grandfather of Charles Kearns, served twenty-one years in the British Army and was given a grant of land where Charles and his family now live. This is a century farm, having been in the Kearns name, 100 years. In his possession is an ammunition chest used in the ***Windmill Battle*** at at Prescott, and also a lantern of the type used a century ago. Another great grandson of John Kearns - Andy Kearns with his family, lives in Kingston, and ther are other descendents elsewhere.

The community of Campbell's Mills was thus named because of a mill near-by, owned first by Hector Campbell and then jointly by his two sons William and John.

In this mill shingles lumber and cheese boxes were manufactured. In those days it was a familiar sight to see a large horse-drawn wagon, piled high with cheese boxes taken by James Cook Sr or John Campbell to Hyndman cheese factory and to many other places. Grain was ground in this mill also.

Some of the employees were William Cook (foreman), Mr Vandeeburg (fireman), James Davidson Charles Wylie Peter Williams and Alonzo Campbell Myron Beach Ralph Henderson, James Cook Sr. George Francis Arthur Robinson Delbert Sayeau, Jerry Wallace Samuel and Robert Grant.

One day several years ago, James Campbell Sr was oiling a shaft which revolved. There was a jutting spike and Mr Campbell wearing an Ulster coat, was caught and whirled around. He was seriously injured and passed away that night.

On the Campbell homestead were two large houses, two barns and the mill about ten rods north west of these.

On June 10 1914, while pupils of Campbell's Mills School near-by played during their noon recess Campbell's Mill was completely destroyed by fire. The blaze started in the engine room and quickly spread. In a short time, the mill, the house and the barn of John Campbell were all razed. Only one barn belonging to William Campbell was left standing. One house was rebuilt. Of the mill, the stone foundation is all that remains and it is almost overgrown with shrubbery.

In the old stone house, owned by William Jackson, then by Thomas, his son, and now by Bruce Linnen is a small room, which was used as an office by the first owner, he being a justice of the Peace. Here is to be seen a large drawer, once used for legal documents. The original graining of the wood of that drawer, has never been refinished and is one hundred and seven years old.

As an example of the cost of building supplies, in those early days, an account follows of the cost of the stone house now occupied by Bruce Linnen. Copied from an Account Book of William Jackson, con. 6, Edwardsburg.

1839	Pounds	Shillings	Pence
April 1, 40 Cord Stones with drawing	30	0	0
Carpenter Bill	25	0	0
Mason's Bill	20	0	0
Lumber, including large timbers	50	0	0
Shingles, 11 thousand	5	10	0
Lime, 700 Bushels at 6 per bushel	17	10	0
2 Masons' Board - 2 months each	6	0	0
Carpenters Board - 10 months	20	0	0
Labourers Hire	5	0	0
200 pound nails	2	0	0
Paint and Painting	2	10	0
Window and Door Sills	5	10	0
Windows	7	10	0
Digging Cellar	4	0	0
Laths and Drawing	5	0	0
100 pounds lath nails	1	0	0
Window Glazing	1	9	1
7 Doors	1	15	0
150 pounds Lath Nails	1	10	0
100 pounds shingle and board nails	1	0	0
Balusters	1	2	6
12 Locks at 2, 12 pairs Butts and screws	1	15	0

Cellar Door Locks and Hinges	0	14	6
Cubbert (?) locks and fasteners	0	7	6
Lathing — — — — —	4	0	0
Plastering — — — — —	11	10	0
Window Fasteners — —	0	8	0
Extra Joiner work	4	15	0
Blacksmithing, platebar door step	0	17	6

Total cost is given as 340 pounds 19 shillings 6 pence and of this amount the cost of building the main part of the house (probably completed in 1859) was 260 pounds 16 shillings, 7 pence The kitchen finished in the following year cost 89 pounds, 2 shillings, 9 pence

1861 — August 11. Bargained with Robert Dixon to build a woodshed 44 feet by 26 feet sufficient in height for rafters to come under eaves of the house Also carriage house 24 by 30 feet, same height, for the sum of thirty dollars and to be paid in wood produce and cash

Paid the above contract in full, W J

1862 January 7.

The account Book from which the above was copied covers a period from 1856 to 1868 and records all sorts of transactions — loans of small sums of money purchase of materials (e.g threshing machine in 1859 for 50 pounds) hire of labour (e g 1857 3 days chopping cordwood 8 shillings 9 pence—about $1 80), sales of staples like flour sugar whisky etc up the Grand River to Pembroke and to Mattawa (this apparently was a three day journey and must have had to do with supplying lumber camps), etc

Each years business is neatly recorded and the amount of gain or loss calculated quite precisely

1867 (Confederation Year)

Below is a sample of the type of civil cases, held in the local area by the Justice of the Peace,

Evidence in complaint of Thomas Cook of the Township of Edwardsburgh against William Dunn of the same township for Profanation of the Lord's Day *tried this 18th day I May* 1867 The parties called the defendant did not appear

I - Simon Jackson, Constable, sworn saith: I did serve the defendant, William Dunn, with a true copy of this summons which was produced in court. I served him personally on Saturday, the 11th of May inst.

John Skully, sworn, saith: I saw the defendant, Wm. Dunn, ploughing in his own field on Centre Commons, on Sunday, the 28th day of April last past; I saw him ploughing in the forenoon and the afternoon of this day in question. The field in which he was ploughing I think was about 60 rods from the publick road.
John Skully

Harrison Cook, Sworn, saith: I saw the defendant, Wm. Dunn, ploughing in his own field on Centre Commons, in the 8th con. of Edwardsburgh, on Sunday the 28th of April last past. I saw the defendant ploughing in the said field in both the forenoon and the afternoon of the day in question.
Harrison Cook

The Decision of this Court is that the Defendant, William Dunn, be fined in the sum of Four Dollars for said offence, and then pay the further sum of Four Dollars and twenty-five cents costs in this behalf, making in all Eight Dollars and Twenty-five cents ordered to be paid forthwith and if not paid to be levied by Distress and Sale of his goods and chattels, and in default of sufficient then to be imprisoned in the Common Gaol in Brockville in the County of Leeds for a space of two months unless the said several sums together with the costs of conveying the said Wm. Dunn to the common gaol be sooner paid
Wm Jackson J P

Paid the above fine and costs May 16th 1867

Evidence in case between Bridget Dogherty and Joseph Tomlinson tried February 11th 1862

John McCaughey sworn I was going to Kemptville on Wednesday the 5th and Bridget Dogherty was waking (walking) behind the sleigh When I and complainant was passing Joseph Tomlinson's Tomlinson's dog ran from the yard and jumped against the complainant I did not see the dog take her dress There was a little scuffle between Mrs. Dogherty and the dog I seen Mrs Dogherty strike at the dog to keep him off from biting her *Signature of John McCaughey*

Anne Jennings sworn Mrs Tomlinson told me that she had to keep watch of the dog to keep him from going on to people traversing the road and since she told me that she was afraid of my children going that way to school.

her mark X (Ann Jennings) William J

Cross examined by defendant, did not say that the dog bit any of my children.

Bridget Dogherty sworn On last Wednesday I was passing Joseph Tomlinson's house Tomlinson's dog came out at me on the road I did not see the dog until he had hold of me by the frock which he tore

her mark X Bridget Dogherty

Mrs. Dogherty recalled says that the injury the dog done her drefs was worth half a dollar

her mark X Bridget Dogherty

Decision of the Court is that Joseph Tomlinson be fined in the sum of 2/6 to be paid to the complainant and the further sum of 16/9 for Costs ordered to be paid in ten days payment to be levied by distress sale of the goods and chattels of the said Joseph Tomlinson, and in default of sufficient distress the said Joseph Tomlinson to be imprisoned in the County Gaol in Brockville for the space of ten days

William Jackson, J P John Johnston J P

The school section was comprised formerly of what is now Hyndman and Campbells Mills School Sections. The school was on property now owned by Chester Gilmer This large Section was later divided and the first school building of S S No.17 Edwardsburg was erected in 1870

The first building was a frame one with brick veneer Later this veneer was removed and the building was clapboarded. A photo of this School as it was origionally was presented to the school by the late Mrs W D Grue In this photo are many of the pioneers of the School Section

Trustees who were in office at the time of its erection were Messrs. Ebenezer Condel, Hector Campbell and John Kearnse The cost of the building was around Four hundred and fifty dollars The land was purchased from Thomas Kearns for thirty dollars

The first teacher was Mr. Thomas McDowell, who was in charge for two months. He was succeeded by Miss Martha Graham. Other teachers were the Misses Gertrude Moore, Rose McCann, Mary Merrick, Emma Robertson, Anna Mackey, Margaret Davidson, and then William Goodin, Alfred McKee and George Reddick.

Early records show that Mr. William Imrie, and Mr. Ebenezer Cordell, on April 10, 1880 drove to Heckston to hire a teacher, Miss Rose McCann, for $25. per month. At that time Rev. Mr. Blair of Spencerville was Superintendent of Education, and persons wishing to teach went to him for a form of Education.

Other teachers were Misses Edith Dillabough, Carrie Jackson, Olive Markey, Susie Lattimore, Flora Shannon, Gladys Lennox, Ethel Gore, Amanda Tait, Helen Cameron, Augusta Lennoy, (Mrs) Agnes Robinson, Katie Dukelow, Adelaide Francis, Hilda Cowell, Martha Kearns and Mr Smith and Mr. Harry Baldwin.

A second new floor was laid in the building, and single seats were purchased in 1914 or 1915.

Trustees of more recent years were Messrs. William Campbell, Alex Brown, Howard Nesbitt, James Campbell and Samuel Kearns.

The school has borne the name of Campbell's Mills School after the mill which stood nearby, the property of *Campbell Brothers* and which was burned in 1914.

In 1947 this School Section entered the Township School Area. Mr Archie Brown served as a member of this Area Board and later was its Secretary-Treasurer until May 1966.

This school was closed in June 1964, and its pupils transported to a newly-built six room school at Shanly.

East of Campbell's School, farm owners were William Imrie, Duncan Nesbitt (who moved from a farm west of the school), Henry Elbare, James McKee, Stranger McFadden, Henry Moore, William McKee, Richard Conley, Erastus Grant, Albert McFadden, Robert Murdock, Wesley Grant, Austin Fennell, James Robinson, William Brown.

Of these families, Marvin McFadden, Archie Brown and Hubert Robinson and their families are descendants living in the community, but others have moved to other places.

Hyndman Cheese Factory was originally owned by James A. Hyndman, whose widow Mrs. Ida Hyndman, is now the only person of that name left in the community.

This factory was a red frame building built in 1893 which served the dairy farmers of the area. A fire destroyed it in 1930 and another was built to replace it, the same year. In 1948 this cement block factory was remodelled. A few years later, after the death of James Hyndman, his nephew Lawrence Pelton continued the work and enlarged the premises to the fine modern building it is today. In 1968, it was converted to *Dairyland Food Products* and is a Limited Company the Manager of which is Lawrence Pelton.

In past years, each farmer brought his own milk to the factory, but now it is brought by trucks from the surrounding area, and from points as far distant as Richmond.

In connection with this factory there is a General Store.

Just East of the Pelton home was once a small cemetery but this has long since disappeared.

Across the road and a short distance farther East is an old stone house which has an interesting history. Beside it, on the bank of the Nation River is the original site of Grant's Mills.

The first *Grant* to come to Canada was William, an officer in the *Highlanders*. He served under General Wolfe who scaled the Heights at the Plains of Abraham near Quebec in September 1759.

After the war he returned to Scotland and remained there. For his services in the Rebellion, son Lewis Grant, drew quite a large tract of land in Canada which became the Grant homestead for many years.

Lewis Grant, William's son, was born in Scotland and died at Grants Mills. He served as a Deputy Government Surveyor till June 1800. He came down the Nation River to his land grant, and settled at what became Grants Mills on lot 7 in the 6th concession of Edwardsburg. He commenced building a mill on the bank of the river in the spring of 1801. He also built a dam across the river to provide water power and a house in which to live, which he occupied until his death. This is supposedly the first flour and grist mill and dam on the Nation River and the only one for some time between Kingston and Montreal. He drew machinery by ox team from Montreal for his mill. People came from By Town (now Ottawa) Waddingham, N.Y. and from all the surrounding country to have grinding done. One of the large grinding stones is still to be seen on the bank of the river.

To him and his wife (Annie Gurnsey) were born seven children: Lewis, Daniel, Alexander and Allen, Nancy, Mary, and Rachael. He was known as Squire Grant.

Daniel Grant, son of Lewis, was born at Grants Mills and died there. His wife was Elizabeth Sarah Montgomery. He inherited the mill from his father and also built a sawmill and conducted an extensive business at this location. There was a shingle mill and a carding mill for carding wool for spinning. A cabinet shop was rented to Philemon Beach.

Daniel built a large stone house on the bank of the Nation River which is in excellent condition to this day. This was in 1845 proven by the date carved into the arch keystone over the front door.

The ravine on the other side of the road—full of water in those days—was used to store the logs and they were sluiced across the road to the mill, which must have stood behind the present house.

Daniel Grant was married twice. Of his first family there were four children, Erastus, Mary, Maria and Wesley. Of his second family there were William, Ethel, Margaret and Bertha.

Daniel's oldest son Erastus was born at Grant's Mills and died at Vancouver, B.C. His wife was Margaret Robinson and they had three children, Eldon, Ernest and Ida, the last two dying when they were children.

Mary, daughter of Daniel, married William Imrie of Ventnor. They had two daughters, Eliza (Mrs Elisha Adams) and Jennie (Mrs. W. A. Dinwoodie-died 1929). Maria, a teacher married Henry McQuaig of Hulbert. Their only son Wesley McQuaig now resides in Prescott. Wesley Grant married Fanny Imrie and they had no family.

Of Daniel's second family, only William and Ethel married. A daughter of Ethel (Tuck) is Mrs. Fred Baily of San Carlos, California.

William, who inherited the home from his father Daniel married Margaret Moses, and they had four children, Edna (deceased), George, Mabel (Jordan), and Gordon, who with their mother Mrs. Wm. D. Grant, reside in Regina. Gordon, a former Mayor of Regina is presently Minister of Highways in the Saskatchewan Legislature.

Erastus, his wife and small son Eldon, moved to California where they remained for three years, then returned to the farm. Mrs. Grant's sisters, Mrs. Matilda Beckett settled near Kemptville and Mrs. William McCarley at Grant's mills.

Erastus was given a farm off the upper end of the homestead (now occupied by Archie Brown) and he farmed all his life as he did not care for the milling.

The origional homestead with the present big stone house was handed down from Lewis Grant, to his son Daniel, to his son William D., who sold it to Eldon Grant in 1900.

The country by this time had become settled. The mill was sold by Daniel Grant to Joseph Hyndman, father of Mrs. Eldon Grant, who operated it until a short time before his death in 1901. He sold it to Joe Major who operated it for about five years, along with a small grocery store. The buildings were eventually torn down and only the great strong stone house remains. The dam is gone and now only a small gentle stream flows over the rocky rapids.

When Joseph Hyndman received the contract for drawing the mail from Cardinal and running the Post Office at the Cheese factory the name was changed to Hyndman. Thus passed out the memory of the name of Grant's Mills.

Eldon Grant was born at Grant's mills and died at Vancouver. He married Bertha Hyndman. At the time of his marriage, his father divided his farm and built a house for him. Two sons, Harry and Earl were born in this house. In 1900 he sold this farm to William Brown and bought the one with the *stone house* from his half-uncle Wm. D. who went to Regina, Sask. Here two more sons were born, Lorne and Stanley.

In 1907 he sold this farm to Mr. Sam Brown and for the first time in its history the land passed out of the name and possession of *Grant*. He moved to Regina, and then to Vancouver, B.C. Here their only daughter Verna was born.

Of these children of Eldon, Dr. Harry Grant and his brother Earl are deceased. Lorne is in Greensboro, N.C. Stanly in Galt, and Verna (Mrs. Porteous) in Vancouver, and there are descendants of these.

Today the old Grant homestead is owned by Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Boyle, who, in the two years it has been in their possession have been extremely interested in its natural and historic beauty. Within its old stone walls is a modern home, on the walls of which hang specimens of Mrs. Boyle's own excellent handicraft, wall hangings. Depicted in two of these are ancient landmarks — the Blue Church and the Old Windmill at Prescott.

They have given the name of *Millcroft Farm* to this home but their worthy Centennial Project is to erect a prominent sign informing the public that it is the original site of Grants Mills.

When the large school section was divided, land was bought from the McCarley's and a frame school house was erected a short distance west of the one now standing. This School Section became No. 20 Edwardsburg. This building was later sold in parts, and the present one was built in 1914.

In early years, William Richard Conley, was caretaker of this Hyndman School receiving an annual salary of 5 dollars and supplying cedar kindling.

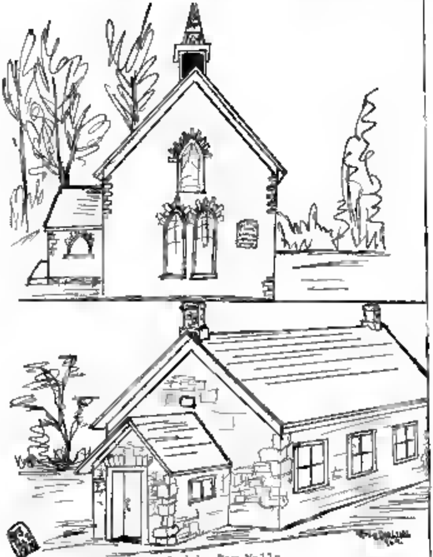
Some of the men who served as trustees were: Thomas Francis, Isaac McCarley, John Conley, Lewis Grant, Alex Francis and Hubert Robinson, Robert Conley, Joseph Robinson, Sam Grant, Mervin Colbourne, Howard Robinson and Harold Francis. Lawrence Felton served as Secretary-Treasurer at one time.

Teachers of this school (not in order of service) were: Misses Bertha Cockerline, Etta Anderson, Jennie Armstrong, Jennie Shaw, Fanny Hayes, Flossie Clifford, Maria Grant, Gertrude Loughlin, Agnes Raycroft, Margaret Torrance, Augusta Lennox, Mabel Johnson, Lillian Boyd, Daisy Good, Ella Anderson, Lila Lennox, Isabel Hyndman, Winifred Boyd, Marion Shaver, Roberta Cummings, Edith Weedmark, Leila Bresee, Mrs. Norma Francis, Mrs. Evelyn Francis and Messrs. Robertson, Bob Mitchell, Roy Lavere, William McShane, Charles McGill, Clarence Brown and Willis Fletcher.

In June 1964 this school was closed and its pupils also transported to the new North Edwardsburg Public School at Shanly.

ADDENDUM

This section of the History of Edwardsburg Township has been added by the Edwardsburg Centennial Committee to "A History of Edwardsburg" as a part of their effort to present the most complete history of the township possible.



compiled by Ray Mills

HISTORY OF CRYSTAL ROCK

(LIMEKILN)

Crystal Rock, or Limekiln, includes all parcels or tracts of land within the boundary of old school section No. 8 Edwardsburg. This comprised the northerly part of the second concession, all of the third concession, and a bit of the southerly part of the fourth concession and extends east of Highway 16 for approximately two miles, and west to the Canadian Pacific Railway Line.

The early settlers were of English, Irish and Scotch descent, and the purpose of this history is to acquaint the present and future generations with the [illegible] of people who settled this community — a "look back" at their way of life.

The land for the most part is hilly interspersed with fertile valleys. There are two great gravel and limestone ridges. One begins on the Beatty Homestead on the second concession and runs northeastward for a distance of one and a half miles and ends on the Gore Homestead. The other one begins on the former Connell farm and runs almost parallel to the other; it ends on what was once the Hugh Scott farm, now owned by Theodore King.

The hills were at one time covered with the choicest of hardwoods. In the valley between wound a trail travelled by David Spencer on his hunting trips to the Nation River. On the western slopes of both ridges immense quantities of gravel were uncovered while on the top and eastern slopes limestone was unlimited. No small wonder when the forest was driven back with such great quantities of rock, the early settlers turned to the manufacture of lime for their meagre living.

The first lime was made in pits. A hole was dug in the ground, flat stone piled in, and logs were drawn up and rolled on top. This method took a great deal of time and much fuel. One of these old pits was on the Mill's property. This method was used about the year 1840 and the later method was the kiln. The kiln was built up with round stones in the form of an arch, covered with flat stone and heaped with limestone. The wood was fed into the arch thus formed and one week of steady firing was required. It has been said that at night one could look out and see "limekiln burning in all direction", hence our neighbourhood's early name, *Limekiln*. We have no record of when the kiln was fired but we know that the largest one was on Johnny Gore's farm now covered over by Highway 16, directly in front of the residence of Ray Mills. Mr. Gore is said to have sold lime for 50 cents a wagonload. The last lime known to have been made in the community was about 1904 when John Newman burned his kiln for the last time and sold his lime to the Canada Starch for 30 cents a bushel. This kiln is directly behind the Anglican Church, still in fair state of preservation, on the farm owned by Keith Cameron.

Another source of income in earlier times came from the sand hills. This belt extends from the third to fourth concession and takes in lot 27 to 31. It was once covered with stately white pines which were cut into square timber and floated down the St. Lawrence River to Quebec on rafts, but when these trees were cut down farmers had to search for another source of income.

Due to the elevation of the land, drainage was no problem, and it was found that rye could be grown successfully. This crop flourished from 1860 to 1900 with a market for all one could gow at Wiser's Distillery at Prescott.

At the northerly limit of the sand hills an Indian burying ground was discovered and from year to yearnew finds of relics were uncovered. Even to-dayone can find pieces of pottery. Reforestation was begun on the westerly limits in 1931 on the farm

of Abraham Newman, and since that time has extended eastward until today the great sand hills have almost disappeared.

As time passed more land was cleared and farming took over from the forest. The early settlers grew hops for making bread. There were several hop yards in the neighbourhood. Two large ones were on the Brady farm and one on the Dunnegan farm operated by James Gore. During the years 1875 to 1895 there was a ready market for hops at the Labatt and McCarthy breweries in Prescott. Boys were always employed for a few weeks in September to pick the hops. They were gathered in boxes and put in a kiln to dry before being taken to market. Early in this century the hops became diseased and the business had to be abandoned. It has always been said that this blight had a direct bearing on the closing of the breweries in Prescott.

On October 23, 1884, half an acre of land on lot No. 24 owned by William Gore was sold to William Thompson, Ashley VanCamp, and Samuel Webb, and a factory was built in Limekiln. By this time dairying was coming along and the need for a market was urgent. This factory was known as Thompson No. 5. As time passed Aron Gore and Thomas Connell bought out Mr. Thompson and operated the factory for two years. About 1904 Mr. Gore bought Thomas Connell's Share and the old factory was replaced by a modern one. Machinery was installed in the new factory to make whey butter as well as cheese. Overhead was finished off for living quarters. Milk was delivered in 30 gallon cans and drawn on one-horse milk wagons. After unloading the milk the driver proceeded to the whey vat to load up with whey for his pigs. It was bad for the man who got out of line because the milk was usually brought in before breakfast and each was was in a hurry to get away. Each patron was required, once during a season, to take a load of cheese to the Cardinal Station. This was an

all-day trip with a team and lumber wagon. The factory usually closed for the winter months and opened again in April. The factory shut down in 1924.

From 1880 to 1994 it was a boon to the farmer in the winter months to get "slop" for his livestock. This was a by-product of the Wiser Distillery and was made available at 10 cents a barrel in liquid form. The cattle thrived on this slop. It was pumped out of huge vats almost at boiling point, usually into 45 gallon barrels, five or six to a sleigh. It never mattered if a barrel leaked because as soon as the hot liquid touched the leak it was sealed immediately. The trips were made over the old "Marsh Road" to Prescott, at least twice a week.

Education of the mind and spirit was a must. Before the old log school house was built on the Dwyer property, later the John Newman farm, a school teacher spent one week with each family in the community. For this he, or she, received room and board and ten dollars a month. Then a log school was constructed and used for both schoolroom and for church services until in 1870 the new stone church was built on the same site as the old log school. The contract for building the new school was given to Thomas Kelly for the sum of four hundred dollars. The trustees at that time were Abraham Newman, James Scott, and John Simons. The teacher the employed was Miss Elizabeth Stertan. The attendance of the school has varied greatly from time to time and in the early part of this century it reached a peak of 65 pupils. The school was governed by local trustees until 1948 when the township area board came into effect. Fond memories of the old stone schoolhouse are the Christmas concerts and the trips to the lakes on Arbor Day, the first Friday in May. Some of the pupils from this school have settled in homes in this community; some have received notable positions elsewhere among whom may be considered--Edward Scott, newspaper editor in New York City; William Newman, M P ; Gordon Newman, former missionary to Japan; Howard Mills Sr travelling auditor for C P R ; Graham Gore, educator (an article in the paper last year quoted

Graham Gore as being one of the highest paid educators in Canada). In later years June Laushway in 1959 and Rose Marie Laushway in 1964, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Laushway, won Ontario scholarships. The school closed in June 1961 and the pupils were taken to South Edwardsburg School at Johnstown.

Religious needs had to be met. Before the churches were built, church services were, as mentioned, held in the old log school and the minister would visit his parish on horse-back. The Methodist Church was built about the year 1874-75 on land donated by John Mills. This was a frame structure built from pine lumber by local labour. The name of the church was Ebenezer meaning stone of help, because "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us". William Mills was the first child baptized in this church. The church became part of Spencerville circuit and services were held every other Sunday evening with Sunday School every Sunday. Abraham Newman was the lay preacher. In February 1930 the congregation joined with Spencerville and the church was closed. It has since been converted into a private home, the residence of John Faber. The Anglican Church also held services in the old log school until their church was built in 1881 on land donated by John Newman. This church became a mission at that time in the parish of Edwardsburg and was named St. James Church. It is of brick structure. Service is held every Sunday, the minister coming from Cardinal. In 1961, after the school was closed, the Anglican Church bought the old stone school and grounds for a parish hall. Much remodelling has been done in recent years both to church and hall. The Presbyterians in the neighbourhood always attended church at Mainsville, and the Catholics went, some to Spencerville and others to Prescott. There never has been a church built here for either faith. The Orange Hall No. 106 was built before the churches and housed one of the oldest lodges in early Ontario. This also was on John Newman's farm beside the Anglican Church and where the Harold Fairfield house now stands. The lodge flourished until the early 1920's when the building was struck by lightning and burned. Another building was erected on the same spot by Abraham Newman and the lodge carried on a few years longer until it joined with Cardinal and the building was sold. It used to be a gathering place for the boys in summer to hear the band practicing for the 12th of July.

Mail was received in the early days from Prescott whenever one went for it. Sometimes the neighbours brought mail for each other and this went on until word got around that the government was establish a post office. A meeting was held in the schoolhouse to decide on a name. Many wanted to retain "Limekiln", some suggested "Edwardsburg Centre", and some thought "Crystal Rock". The vote was taken and the new post office opened in 1907 in the house of William Gore (now the home of Ray Mills) with William Gore as postmaster, and it became Crystal Rock, Ontario. The cheese factory adopted the new name as well, in fact, the whole community became Crystal Rock. By many of the older ones, however, it is still referred to as "Limekiln". A Mrs. Ellis brought the mail to the post office from Prescott and it became quite a gathering place in the evenings for news and greely. This office was in operation until 1913 or 1914 when we began to get our mail by rural delivery and the route became known as R.R. -5 Spencerville.

In the early days Crystal Rock boasted one hotel known as "Kelly's Inn". It was operated by James Kelly and was situated where the Northway Lunch and B.A. Service Station now stands. As well as at the Inn whiskey was sold by Mrs. Linnen at what is now Dukelow's Corner, and farther north near the schoolhouse by Buddy Mills.

In the community there was a blacksmith shop, then operated on the Ned Dunnegan farm which was later owned and farmed by Colin Riddell. John Simons was a cooper and he made his butter-tubs, barrels, kegs, etc. on the farm now owned by Gerald Shanahan, Frank Whitly was the shoemaker who served the whole community. John Lawson made coffins from pine lumber for five dollars. During a funeral these were drawn on lumber wagons since no hearses were available. The King brothers, James, and "Protestant John" made wooden shingles for roofing. Their old shingle horse is still owned by the family and was on exhibition at the Spencerville Fair 1967.

Wages were low from 1850 to 1900. Many of the men sailed in the summer, others were employed building the railroad from Prescott to Ottawa and later for double-tracking the Grand Trunk, now the C. N. R. Richard Beatty tells of walking from home with his lunch to work on the railroad for 11 cents an hour. Later, when a contractor by the name of Cleveland built the "North Channel", the wages had gone up to 15 cents an hour. This was during the 1880's. After the year 1900, and until about 195 , James Kings son William operated a shop on his farm where Theodore now lives. He repaired machinery, built sleighs, and did all kinds of woodwork. Dan Simons was a carpenter whose shop was across the road from Clifford Scott's house. He made hand-sleighs for children and could do any fine carpenter work.

Space will only permit the last names of the pioneer families who settled this district around the year 1784. The names are: Scott, Mahony, Hodge, Cotter, Gore, Simons, Jenkinson, Comstock, Lawson, Dukelow, Beatty, Downey, Edwards, Daly, Hogan, Devereaux, Dwyer, Mitten, Reid, Brady, Dunnegan, Mills, Newman, Connell, Kelly, King, Whitly, Carney, Ringling, McGuigan, Wallace, and Homes.

There were no good roads so communication was poor. The township paid for road-work done by farmers by deducting an amount from their taxes. Then in 1919 word was received from Toronto that a highway was to be built linking Prescott to Ottawa. This gravel road was completed by 1923 and was called the Prince of Wales Highway No. 16. The gravelling was done by men and horses, and this was an extra source of income for the farmers. In 1928 the government gave Harvey Construction the contract for paving the roads, and the highway then became known as King's Highway 16. The highway has meant much to Crystal Rock in many ways. Various new homes have been built through the years, also three service stations and two restaurants.

The telephones were first installed here by the Bell Telephone Company in 1916 with Cardinal as the

local exchange. On May 26, 1923, Leeds and Grenville Telephone Company took over and operated until 1959 when the Bell Telephone Company resumed ownership.

Ontario Hydro was brought into our homes in 1946. This also added greatly to the development of the community.

Since industry has moved into this area agriculture is no longer the main source of livelihood. Many people are employed in factories and offices but still prefer to live on the land and enjoy the freedom that country life offers at Crystal Rock.

This history has been based on facts, dates and figures obtained from records and from information made possible by older residents. For this we are pleased to mention the following names: the late Clarence Mahony and Aaron Gore, also Richard Beatty, 92 and Ed Mills, 90 still residing in this neighbourhood.

GARRYOWEN

Garryowen is that area on the sixth concession, commencing about one mile east of No. 6 Highway and continuing for about 1½ miles toward the Cardinal-Pittston road and also including Rock Street, (the road on which Jack Roddick lives)

This area was first settled by three Bennon Bros. William John and Peter, William Rose John Shalum Tom McIvor George Martin, Charles Spencer John Roddick, George Lennan and a Scrima whose first name appears to be lost. These first settlers all came from Ireland.

The stone school house was built on Rock Street and the school road was built for the benefit of the inhabitants of the sixth concession.

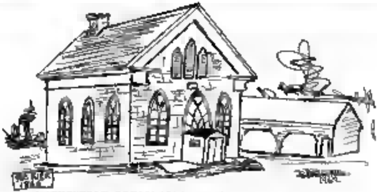
A cheese factory was built on the corner of the George Martin farm in 1892 by W. R. Hunter and the first cheese was made in 1893. This factory operated until the late 1940's by M. Hunter and then by the late John Ackerton until it was closed.

The Wm. Fairbairns and Wm. Armstrongs settled north of the school towards the Shanly road on Rock Street. Thomas and Andrew Hunter and Wm. Lewis settled in the area west of the cheese factory toward the highway while the Connells settled on lot No. 26.

In those early days there were great losses suffered by the farmers to their flocks of sheep owing to the large number of roving wolves.

For a number of years there was an annual picnic held in Roddick's Grove. Many of the happy participants came from as far as Prescott to enjoy the sports and ball games which were finally topped off by a bountiful basket picnic lunch.

To-day you will still find the descendants of most of the early settlers living on the home places and while the school has closed down and the cheese factory has gone from the landscape Garryowen remains, a close knit, friendly small community.



MAINSVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The early settlers of the township of Edwardsburg who adhered to the Presbyterian Faith and form of worship erected 3 small churches known at the time as Spencers Mills now (Spencerville) The Log Church at Raneys Corners now (Mainsville) and Fort Elgin now Cardinal

As early as 1835 these were organized into the Spencerville charge.

The first settled pastor was Rev. Jas. Geggie inducted at Spencerville 1846. His successor was Rev. A. Melville who came in 1856 and was inducted in 1857, he continued here until 1862 when he moved to Westport

Mr. J. B. Mullin a student of Divinity at Queens College, Kingston was sent by the missionary association of the college to the mission field at Spencerville. In the spring of 1860 this energetic young student in looking about to extend his sphere of usefulness discovered the Log Church at Raneys Corners which at that time had been cut off from the Spencerville Circuit. Arrangements were at once made to have regular afternoon service. Mentioned in the early days of the Presbyterian Church at Raneys Corners were Scotts, Hoppers, Raneys, Gores and Paupert on the 3rd line, Wylies, VanCamps. in the 2nd Concession Wm. Byers on the 4th and some 3 or 4 families of Riddles on the 5th line Besides the Montgomerys and others

Mr J. B. Mullin graduated in 1862 and was called to Spencerville and Raneys Corners staying till 1869.

In the year 1865 the present stone church was erected. Mr. Neil Raney gave the land and assisted the minister in supervising the work. The first trustees were Louis Paupore, John VanCamp, John Hepper, James Scott, James Riddell and Wm. Byers. This church was named St. James Church.

Rev. Elias Mullan was inducted in 1870 remaining until 1875. Raneys Corners was now called Mainsville.

Spencerville and Mainsville were united and called Rev. Wm. Dey D. D. who conducted the 50th Anniversary.

A few years later Mainsville and Cardinal were joined under pastoral care of Mr. McKiblun who remained 9 years. Rev. Geo. MacArthur B. A. of Finch was inducted 1885 during his stay the organ and choir was introduced. He continued to serve the Kirk until 1907. Then Rev. T. A. Sadler remained from 1908 to 1913, Rev. D. H. Currie 1914 to 1918, Rev. C. C. Salisbury 1918 to 1923 followed by Rev. H. M. McCurlie who only remained 2 Years.

The turmoil and stress of Church Union in 1925 did not change the continuity of the Mainsville Presbyterians. Mr. A. H. Barker B. A. came in 1925 remaining 7 years. Rev. Russell Archer was called in 1933 and remained 3 years leaving the youngest man to minister to the Presbyterian people.

Rev. Gibson followed in 1937 and remained 3 years.

Rev. Wm. Fitzsimons became pastor Sept. 1941 remaining until May 1953.

Rev. J. A. McMillan was preacher from 1954 to 1958 followed by Rev. J. N. Greene in 1960 to 1965.

The Rev. R. W. Johnson present minister on the charge began his ministry here Sept. 1965, and has undertook to close this little church which had served the people of the Presbyterian faith for well over 100 years.

MAINSVILLE CEMETERY

The Cemetery on the Third Concession Road near Mainsville had its begin ing around the year 1895 and was used as a Community Cemetery. People of all Protestant denominations are interred there During the building of the canal at Cardinal quite a number of burial plots were moved to Mainsville

Mr Thomas Campbell gave the land and families of the community helped to put up a fence and steel gates In later years when Mr. S. Pinkus owned the adjacent farm he also contributed a piece of land to the west side Hillard A Adams was the secretary and had charge of the map and the letting of burial plots.

In 1949 Third Line Women's Institute now known as "Mainsville Centre W. I." purchased paint and members painted the fence and gates. Members have recently gave the fence posts a second coat of paint

On August 1st 1952 a public meeting was held for the electing of trustees Eleven persons were present Mr Hilliard Adams, Clifford Scott, Herbert Byere and William Burchell, William Newman were elected trustees

At the first meeting of the named trustees Hilliard Adams was named board Chairman William Newman Treasurer and Clifford Scott Secretary

After a discussion on By-Laws maintenance and perpetual care the wheels were set in motion to have the Cemetery come under the Per etual Care plan

All plot owners or adherents were contacted for funds to start the project Now in only 5 years the Cemetery now has 45 plots under Perpetual Care

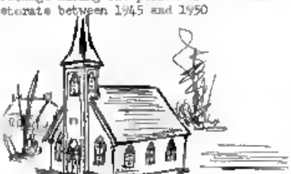
Clifford Scott and William Newman using a stencil marked the plots under perpetual care in 1966,

After William Newman moved to Calgary. Clifford Scott was elected Secretary Treasurer

The Mainsville Cemetery now has a caretaker and is one of the finest in the township proving what a little extra effort can do

MAINSVILLE UNITED CHURCH

Very little history of the early days of the Methodist Church can be traced due to the loss of the Church records by fire, in the library of the parsonage during the period of Rev Dr Saxsmith's pastorate between 1945 and 1950



In the days of the first Church there were 18 members, services drew large crowds but few became members. Around 1878 the membership grew to near 50 The Methodist Church at Raneys Corner's (now Mainsville)was a part of a 6 point charge The other points were Johnstown, Pittston Shanly, Vennor, and Cardinal The minister had an assistant to help minister to the people

The present church was built in 1893 on the same site as the old building, some of the old bricks were cleaned and used.

It was during Rev. Elis Reynolds ministry that both Mainsville and Cardinal Churches were built He remained from 1891 to 1894

Ministers who served on the charge included:

Rev	Thomas McAmmond	1894—1895
Rev	William Rylance	1895—1897
Rev.	William Craig	1897—1900
Rev	George Stafford	1900—1904
Rev	James Humphrey	1904—1907
Rev	Harry Walker	1907—1911
Rev	George Stafford	1911—1915
Rev	Albert Cleland	1915—1919
Rev.	J R. Cooper	1919—1923
Rev	Wm Wright	1923—1928
Rev	Mahlon Robinson	1928—1929

Rev. Archie L Sisce	1929—1934
Rev W W Jones	1934—1943
Rev Dr E D H Saxsmith	1943—1950
Rev Mark Reeves	1950—1952
Mr Harry Seeley(student)	1952—1953
Rev Fred Rice	1953—1957
Mr Kieth Whitney(student)	1957—1958
Rev J. Windsor	1958—1961
Rev. Ralph Collins	1961—1962
Rev. Robert Crooks	1962—1966

and present minister Rev H Pentinga

MAINSVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Mainsville Public School was one of the oldest schools in the district. The first schoo was built of logs across the road from where the new school was built in 1860 on property owned by Morton Adams.

Neok Morgatroyd and Miss Margaret Delaney still living in this community attended school here. Rt Hon Geo P Graham attended school here while his father Rev. W H Graham was minister of the church at Raney's Corners now now Mainsville. Rev. Basil Adams son of Mr & Mrs. Arthur Adams (all living) attended school at Mainsville also.

Some teachers were

Mrs Mosher
Mr Pearson
Warren Rush
I Melville
Miss M. Dodge
Mr Hurley
Miss D Dawson
Mr Gray
Miss H Wallace
Miss M Linnen

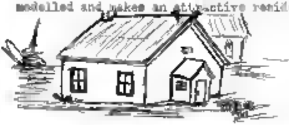
Mr Woods
Sam Marlatt
Miss Young
Frank Armstrong
I D Mills
Miss Dixon
Mr Connell
Mrs. Geo Vancamp

and from 1916 some of the teachers included:

Miss G Hinton
Mrs G Wallace
Miss Edna Glenn
Miss Olive Hodge
Miss Velma Ellis
Margaret Mc Guire
Doris Foster
Clarence Brown

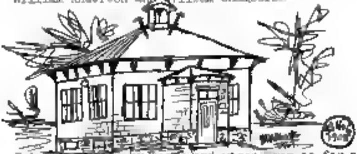
Mrs Emma Weble
Dale Simpson
Mrs T King
Mrs Ed Frensie
Mrs G Arnott
Mrs Garrett
Mrs J Kinch

The school closed in 1960 and the student from this community were transported by bus to Johnstown where they attend the new South Edwardsburg Public School. The old stone school has now been remodelled and makes an attractive residence.



BROUSEVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Brouseville public school was erected in 1905 and was known as the most modern school of the times. Three men were largely responsible for the beginning of this project namely Noah Morgstroyd, William Anderson and William Chambers.



Brick was drawn by horse and wagon from as far away as Morrisburg. After the completion a social was held to help defray expances. The cost of the school was $2000.00. Miss Jennie Gilroy of South Mountain was the first teacher beginning Sept. 1905 with an attendance of 50.

Other teacher wo served here were

Neller Tallmare
Ray Dharosh
Ira McKendry
Bertha Cooper
Frank Sweeney
Grace Hammell
Helen Bush
Mabel Adams
Kathyrn Levers
K. McMahon
Etta Clayton
Miss Smith
Clarence Brown
Mrs. Reid
Mabel Briggs
Ewart Fletcher
Irene Armstrong
Sheila Kennedy
Douglas Thompson
Zella Arnott
Nancy Wilkins
Ruth Thompson

Many improvements were added such as hydro and indoor toilets in later years. Both Brouseville and Mainsville schools were governed by local trustees until 1948 when the township area school board came into effect. Some who attended school at Brouseville who later became teacher were; Gertrude Lane, Ella Anderson, Harry Anderson, Leila Aherman, Ruth Smith, Annie Chambers and Doreen Anderson

The building now serves the two local churches Mainsville United and Mainsville Presbyterian as a hall having been purchased jointly by the congregations in 1964, after the closing of the school

THE OLD MAST ROAD

The old Mast Road was not a road as we think of roads today but it was more of a trail through the bush (before the land was surveyed) following high land wherever possible, with the low spots filled with corduroy.

It was the first road back through Edwardsburg Township Area. It started at the Bay in the St Lawrence River just west of what is now Grenville Park. It went back through the country in a northern direction. It passed through what is known as the old Wm Preston farm Lot 21 second concession, and on back through the old Newman farm in the third concession and back across country as far as Hallville

The only place it can be followed as a road or trail now is about ½ mile through the woods on the old Newman farm

It got the name 'The Old Mast Road' from one of Edwardsburg Townships earliest industries "Masts for Sailing Ships"

In the early days they used to pick out the tall straight trees suitable for ship masts cut them down and take them out ober this road, through the bush to the Bay at Johnstown where they made them into rafts and floated them to the shipyards.

THE HISTORY OF THE NEWMAN FARM

Part of Lots 20 and 21, in the third concession or the Township of Edwardsburg, Grenville County

The original owner of Lot No 20 was Alexander Chisholm

The farm was purchased by Abraham J. Newman in three parcels.

The first parcel of one hundred and five acres in Lot No 21 was purchased in Sept 1853. The other two parcels forty-five acres in lot 21 and fifty acres in lot 20 and 21 This was the Alexander Peoples house

There was also in the early days (before the land was surveyed) a log house in a small clearance in the bush, at the front end of lot 20 It was built by the side of the Old Mast Road that ran back through the bush at that time This house was owned by the Joseph People's family

This house was later moved from there, and rebuilt on the north side of the third concession road on lot #14 I believe that the place is now owned by Irwin Adams That house was still standing in the 1920's Stanley Armstrong lived in it about that time

There was also a house on the front end of Clifford Scotts farm it was owned and occupied by the Kilpatrick family There is also an old burial plot (now overgrown) in Cliff Scotts bush There were two girls and a man's leg buried there I belives it was Billy Kipatricks leg but I don't know which family the girls belonged to and what the cause of death was

The stone house that now stands on the old Newman farm was built for Abraham J. Newman, by Abraham Willoughby, in the year 1871

Abraham Newman passed away on June 15th 1886 and the farm was taken over by his son John Newman

The barn was built by John Newman in the period between 1892 and 1895 The Norway spruce trees that surround the buildings were planted about the same time.

Sll of the timber and lumber used in the construction of the barn, sheds and hen houses was cut from the bush on the farm

John Newman died Jan 1[illegible]th, 1942 and the farm was taken over by his second son William T. Newman and was owned and operated by him until November 1965.

In 1958 Wm. Newman sold a lot of about 5 acres on the west side of Lot #21 to Elmer and Ada King.

In November 1965 the farm was sold by Wm. Newman to Ralph and Eleanor Smith of Montreal, Que. except for a lot of about 3 acres, on the south side of the third concession road, leaving about 1/3 of an acre in lot 21 and the balance in Lot 20. This lot was retained by Wm. Newman and is still owned by him.

Information compiled by Wm. Newman
of Calgary, Alberta

"Bill got most of this information from several of the old timers of the township including his father John Newman and John Mills father of John Mills who used to be constable in the town of Prescott and from William Reed father of Mrs. George B[illegible]ell and Mrs. Andrew Martin from stories and accounts of happenings from early days."

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HISTORY OF EDWARDSBURG

A
HISTORY
OF THE
TOWNSHIP of EDWARDSBURG

Published by the
EDWARDSBURG CENTENNIAL
COMMITTEE

The Centennial Committee wishes to extend their sincere appreciation to the key people who were responsible for compiling the history of their respective communities

1867 1967

TOWNSHIP OF EDWARDSBURG

1967

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Council Members

William Burchell, Reeve

Herbert Byers, Deputy Reeve

Jim Irving - George Montgomery - Irwin Adams

Township Clerk, Mrs Meryl Millar

Township School Area Board

Mrs Norah Henderson, Chairman

Ross Somerville - Addie Dobbie - Stuart Irving

Lionel Davy

Elsie McBride, Secretary-Treasurer

SPENCERVILLE WEST

In the area, known in recent years as Spencerville West, which lies west of the C.P.R., came in the early eighteen hundreds, settlers from Ireland, Scotland, and U. E. Loyalists. Some of the remembered family names are: Alkerton, Bennett, Boyle, Brown, Cleary, Connell, Drummond, Dukelow, Dulmage, Forrester, Foster, Fraser, Goodin, Grice, Holmes, Horan, Hobbs, Keeler, Kingston, Lawrence, Laverty, Linnen, McGuire, Newman, Peterson, Preston, Raycroft, Small, Smith, Snyder, Tripp, Weir and Whitley.

Occupying the same homesteads as their founding ancestors are: Bennetts, Cleary, Drummond, Dukelow, Horan, Lawrence, Keeler and Weir families. Occupying the remaining homesteads at present time are: Armstrong, Baker, Bernard, Burnie, Bruce Bros., Brown, Cunning, Childs, Dake, Greer, Lyons, Lennox, Myers, Summerdyke, Smith, Renkema and Woodland families.

As the settlers cleared the forest and built their log houses, cordwood was piled and drawn into Prescott to be used as fuel on the boats which operated on the St. Lawrence. When the cleare dland was sufficient to feed more cattle, need was felt for a cheese factory. James Millar built a factory west of Woodlands hill, later moved east of Woodlands hill. Later this factory was operated as Millar and Ferguson or M. & F. No. 2, as they also operated a factory at Ventnor. In 1924 the patrons bought the factory and operated it until 1948 when it was closed and dismantled. Some of the cheesemakers remembered are: Matt Burne, Newman, Henderson, W. J. Brown, L. C. Mussel, Henry Mussel, Rene Coyea, M. Parisien, H. Henderson, C. Canning. Many of the present generation remember stopping on the way home from school to sample the curd. One maker told of a joke played on the children.

Before the time when whey was separated to make whey butter, the maker skimmed the grease from the whey vat, carefully covered the pail with a cloth and when the eager children came, told them to grab all they could when he uncovered the pail. Result greasy, angry children.

A sawmill was operated for many years by the Keeler family The mill was located on the creek west of Keeler home Before these dams were built at Spencerville, Ventnor and further down stream, rafts of lumber and timber were floated down the Nation River, finally reaching Montreal.

In the early days, butter pork were packed for winter use, thus tubs and barrels were needed To fill this need Mr. Tripp operated a cooper shop west of the railway on Concession six Later he moved his shop to the property now occupied by Chas Smail.

Other industries than farming in this area were syrup making, apple and grape orchards All of these have been carried on, on the Drummond farm Apple and grape juice are still extracted each fall Modern equipment has replaced the wooden buckets spiles, iron kettles on the Drummond bush in the syrup making

C W Newman saw the need for a store in the nineteen thirties and the patrons of the Cheese Factory, especially found the feed and grocery store very convenient Wm Cleary operated a feed, machine, repair and fertilizer store west of C P R which is now operated by his son F M Cleary

One of the first things the early settlers did was to build a place of worship A church was built at Drummonds by the Methodists

The ministers who served at this Church are the same as served Spencerville Church A Sunday School was also built known as Union Sunday School with Peter Drummond as Superintendent This Sunday School served all Protestant families in the neighbourhood The highlight of the summer was 'The Picnic' held in Drummond's woods, with swings for the children and entertainment for all A stone with suitable inscription marks this historic spot of the Union Sunday School Besides Drummonds' Church nearby Spencerville — Catholic, Methodists and Presbyterian Churches served the different denominations

A school, S-19 served some of the children from parts of Augusta and Edwardsburg townships The 'Island" school served that area Both these schools are now closed and children go by bus in Edwardsburg to Spencerville Public and Separate Schools

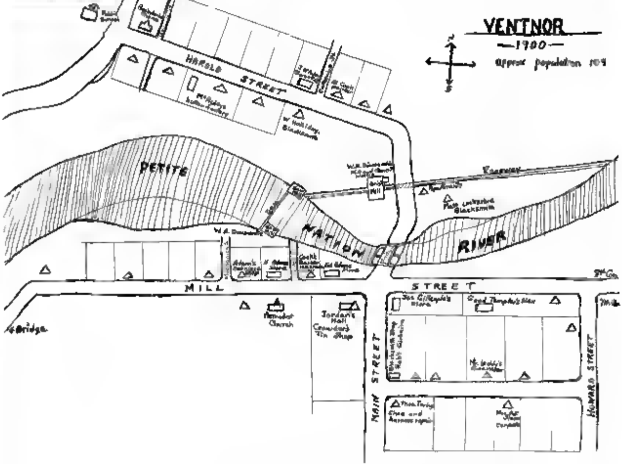
During the Fenian Raids many of the young men were warned out by messengers on foot and a train was sent out to pick up the volunteers. During first and second World Wars, many of the young men went from this area and served their country well.

Early tools, used on the farm, scythes, cradles, sickles, have been replaced by modern haying and harvesting equipment and modern factories have replaced the dash churn, barrel churn, dog churn where the dog provided the power (this made a good merry-go-round for the children). The old power sweep drawn by horses, operated the sawing machines and threshing machines. Modern chain saws, power operated threshing machines and combines now do much of the farm work.

One of the spring tasks on each farm was the making of the year's supply of soft soap. Hardwood ashes were stored during the winter in barrels. In the spring water was added to make the lye, which was then put in the big iron kettle with the surplus fat. This was boiled to form a very efficient soap.

Many families were noted for their skill with the spinning wheels. The sheeps' wool was washed, packed, carded, spun and woven to make the families clothing. Home spun dresses, trousers, coverlets were made. Each daughter in these families started her married life with enough wool carpet to cover her parlor floor. Some of these carpets and coverlets are still to be found in the area.

Descendants of the early families, as well as the modern families, are to be found in many provinces and countries. Nearly all the professions have been well and honorably filled by these sons and daughters and we who live in Spencerville West are justly proud of their accomplishments.



VENTNOR

—1900—

approx population 109

N
S
HAROLD STREET
McAdoo's button factory
W Holliday, Blacksmith
W.H. Dimmick Mill and Owner's House
Grist Mill
Raceway
Plate Lockwood Blacksmith
PETITE
NATION
RIVER
W.A. Dimmick
Adam's
Store
Goff's
Ed. Wages Store
MILL
STREET
6 Bridge
Methodist Church
Jordan's Hall
Crawford's Tin Shop
MAIN STREET
Jos. Gillespie's Store
Good Templar's Hall
Mr. Waddy's
Thos. Terry Shoe and harness repair
HOWARD STREET
9th Con.

VENTNOR

Long years ago, in days of yore,
My forefathers left their homeland shore,
Journeying bravely out to sea
To prove their love and loyalty

To an unknown country these men came,
By the Indians, twas Kanata named
Then dauntlessly they cleared the land
Building log houses, which may still stand.

They braved howling wolves and winters cold,
Some suffered hardships so I'm told
The food was scarce and clothes homespun
And days ended not with the setting sun.

On the banks of the Petite Nation, they
Built a village and planned to stay.
Adams' grew and slowly spread,
Founded by Levi, Josiah and Ed.

The fields were worked and grain was sown,
A grist mill was built with many a groan.
Next rose a shingle mill by the roaring dam,
Here, during spring boom t'was never calm

Soon Imrie and Davidson both local names
Went to Kingston to gain some fame
They toiled and worked as masons there,
Helping erect the 'Pen" with care

The new name 'Ventnor', next was picked,
And it seemed the problems were almost licked
Three churches were built and a school too;
Thus quickly now the village grew

Now in this great "Centennial Year'
We peruse the past without a fear
Ventnor has braved the storms of life
And is standing firm mid worldly strife

EARLY SETTLERS

In 1818, Joel Adams, son of Dr. Samuel Adams, a United Empire Loyalist, and originally from Cambridge, Mass., was granted land in the Seventh and Eighth Concessions of the Township of Edwardsburg. This grant of land included the rights to build a mill and dam on the Petite Nation River, which flowed across this property. This land passed into the hands of three of his sons, Levi, Peter and John, about 1843. Later Levi bought out John's share. He then owned the property north of the Nation River, and Peter, that on the south. A dam was erected and a sawmill and grist mill built. Levi built the stonework and the woodwork of the flour mill and oat kiln. William Gibson, a miller by trade, installed the machinery and ran the mill for a short time.

The earliest settlers living on this land and adjoining farms were Levi Adams, Peter Adams, and three of his sons, Edward, Josiah and Peter 2nd, Charles McAuley, Fredrick Wright (a poet from Ireland), John Krone, John Imrie, James Davidson and Daniel Lemon.

THE VILLAGE OF ADAMS 1857

In May, 1857, the Village of Adams was surveyed by Wm. Campbell, Provincial Land Surveyor (see accompanying map). The village proprietors were Levi Adams and two of his nephews, Edward Adams and Josiah Adams. By 1861, there were about a dozen homes in the village, besides the mills, a hotel and a carriage and blacksmith shop. Between the founding of the village and the end of the century, three churches, Presbytorian, Methodist Episcopal, and Wesleyan Methodist, were erected and a stone school built. Before this, children went by horseback to 'Crowders Hill' school (Glensmuil). During this time, the village had three doctors — Drs. Beaman, McCullough, Condell.

The first store was set up by Mrs. John McAuley, in her kitchen, later they built the store which, until recently, was run by J. F. Dobbie. Another early store was run by Josiah Adams, and before 1892, Harrison Adams had a store and drove a stage weekly to Prescott.

The first Post Office was opened in 1865, with William John Gamble as postmaster. When the village's name 'Adams' was not acceptable to the postal authorities, since this name was already the name of a post office within the province, the name "Ventnor" was chosen from a list of suggested names, and the village soon came to be called by that name

By this time, Ventnor had a cabinet maker, Wm Condell, who made very fine furniture, specimens of which may still be found in the community There was also a shoemaker, Mr Leddy, a tailoress, Ann Jackson, a milliner, Miss Maria Grant, and a carpet maker, Mrs Pat Sloan These carpets were made of wool in very beautiful shades, and in those days were the pride of every woman's parlour"

A great many of the houses and other buildings were made of field stone James Davidson and John Imrie were stone masons and many of the stone houses still in the community were built by them

The sawmill was an open frame building. The land along the river behind the surveyed lots belonged to the mill and was used for piling logs and lumber A 'boom' (i e, a row of logs fastened together endways) was placed above the dam to keep floating logs from going over when they were brought down for sawing In the spring when the water was high the mill was very busy The flume from the sawmill ran past the grist mill to the river below

The first cemetery was the Stitt cemetery, located on what is now Gordon Connell's farm. Later a public cemetery was opened south of the village and is usually referred to as the Adams Cemetery since the land was part of an Adams farm and given by them for this purpose

In those days of candles, box stoves, and corduroy roads, the young people still found time for many local amusements Football and lacrosse were popular sports around 1888-90, followed later by baseball on the school lot A hockey rink was flooded at the residence of Mr Greer, and a rink house built (this building is still standing) Around 1887, a toboggan slide was built just north of the village It was sufficiently high that the toboggans were carried for a great distance and across the river People came from far and near to participate in this popular amusement

By 1900, Ventnor was a busy, thriving village with four stores, two mills, a butter factory, cement works, three blacksmiths and a carriage shop, a barber shop and ice cream parlour, Good Templar's Hall, two churches and a public school, as well as a number of other businesses (See map)

The first men to run the grist mill after Levi Adams included Ezra Gilroy and W. A Dinwoodie Later Millar and Ferguson bought the mill and added the making of butter and cheese Before this, John McAuley and his on Daniel, ran a butter factory on the property where Wallace Grant now lives This factory was bought out by Millar and Ferguson Other butter makers included Gordon McKee, Charles Munro, Wm. Toppin and Herb Vanderburg

There was also a cement works on the mill property run by W A Dinwoodie, where cement tile and chimney bricks were made.

Early blacksmiths were Matthew Lockerbie John Small, Ezra Gilroy, and Wm. Holliday Robert Fairbairn did iron work on buggies, waggons, etc, near the upper bridge and later in a shop on the corner of Main and Edward Streets Edwin Adams ran a blacksmith and carriage shop where Jas Gillespie now lives, and Chris Crowder a tin shop across from what is now the United Church and later where W. J. Brown now lives Thomas Irving ran a harness shop and repaired leather goods.

There was also a barber shop (about 1900) and ice cream parlour run by Harvey Cook, who lived with his mother, Mrs George Cook (where Arthur Porteous lives) They kept a cow and made their own ice cream.

Storekeepers before the turn of the century included J. McAuley, Harrison Adams James Gillespie and his sister, Miss Kate Gillespie, Edwin Adams, William Imrie

Teas, concerts, etc, were held in Jordan's Hall, which was part of one of the earliest houses built in Ventnor by Josiah Adams (W. J. Brown's residence today) There was a Good Templar's Hall on Mill Street (between the river and Harve Irving's house) and it was the centre of a very active orgization for many years, later it was converted into a house and occupied by Mr and Mrs Donald Grant, Mr. Grant being a veteran of the Indian Mutiny

With the coming of ready made clothing and mail order catalogues, millinery. tailoring, shoemaking, etc, became lost arts and these businesses faded The motor car removed a great deal of the need for blacksmith and carriage shops A fire wiped out one store Finally, about 1912 when the lumbering business had waned and the mill and dam had fallen into disuse, and was broken in places, the men of the community joined together and tore it out. Since that time the sawmill disappeared and the grist mill was used for some time as a cheese factory with W J Brown as cheesemaker, later as a boiler plant until recently when it was burned out and the stonework torn down.

HISTORY OF VENTNOR SCHOOL

The first school at Ventnor was a stone building which stood at the western end of the present school grounds The first school Superintendent (now called Inspector) was Mr W B Imrie who resided in Spencerville. At this time there were no Teachers Colleges, Model or Normal Schools, and teaching permits were obtained from Mr Imrie, who examined prospective teachers and made all decisions Some of the teachers who taught in the old stone school were: Mr Coates of Prescott, Miss Sarah Jenkenson and Dr Beaman of Burritt's Rapids

In 1879, the brick building, which until recently was S S 14 Ventnor, was erected as an Episcopal Methodist Church The lot was donated by Mr Daniel Lemon A few years later the Episcopal and Wesleyan Methodist Churches were united and the trustees of the Episcopal Church offered the building for sale Since the stone school had been condemned this building was purchased and became the new Ventnor Public School The spire was removed and the bell from the old school was put in the belfry New double seats were also purchased and installed

Among the first teachers in the new building were Dr Andrew Carmichael later of Edmonton, who taught in 1887, and Miss Margaret Davidson of Ventnor, who taught from 1888 to 1891 At this time there were often as many as eighty pupils on the roll Besides this there were a number of older boys who came back for "fifth book" during the winter months when farm work was slack During those years the teacher's salary averaged about $310 00

Harvey Cook was gold medallist in the County of Grenville in writing his Entrance Examinations in 1888 In 1889, Charlie Leddy won the gold medal in the same way, being followed closely by Gordon McKee and Albert McAuley; the latter later became a doctor in Montreal. Winning the gold medal was considered an outstanding event at that time and competition in the county was very keen.

In 1892, H. J. Pearson became teacher of Ventnor School. Other teachers who followed him included the Misses Bertha Lockerbie, Mary Fraser, Mr. Sam Brown, Misses Katy Tait, Margaret Lennox, Margaret Milligan, Elizabeth Johnston, Sadye P. Whitley, Margaret McGuire, Erma Barton, Wiltamine Gardiner, Laura Adams, Tom McShane, Miss Freda Davidson, Mr. Kenneth Burchill, Miss Shirley Hodgins, Miss C. Corrigan, Mr. Clarence Brown, Mr. William Hamblyn, Mrs. Lawrence Pelton, Mr. Bell, Mrs. Pohte, Mrs. Helmer.

VENTNOR CHURCHES

Ventnor's three original churches were: The Presbyterian, erected in 1877; the Methodist Episcopal, built in 1878 and the Wesleyan Methodist, built in 1879. With the union of the two branches of Methodism in 1884 and the subsequent sale of the Episcopal building to the School trustees, Ventnor was left with two churches, which still remain active today.

Knox Presbyterian Church was built on land purchased from Daniel Lemon, in February, 1877, by Abraham McGeery, trustee. The stone masons were Mr. James Davidson and his son John of Ventnor, and Mr. George Linnen of Garry Owen. Rev. W. J. Dey was the first minister, living at Spencerville. The present United Church of Canada was originally the Wesleyan Methodist Church erected on land purchased from Alfred Adams. The church was dedicated on Dec. 18, 1879, with Rev. Wm. Pearley as its first minister. The original trustees were: James Dunlop, Daniel Adams, Thomas Jackson, Philander Wallace, William Fairbairn, Matthew Lockerbie and Alfred Adams.

NAMES TO REMEMBER

Through the years, Ventnor has sent out into the world many of whom we may be justly proud. To name a few:

—Dr. William Condell, Dr. Angus Condell, Dr. Robert Jackson of "Roman Meal" fame, Dr. Albert McAuley, to the field of medicine

—Bishop Charles Fairbairn, Rev Ernest Lockerbie, to the church.

—Dr. Alfred Adams of Cornell University, Joseph Jackson, Stanley Dunlop, I P S., to education

To this list we might add many more who have contributed to the betterment of some part of the world as nurses teachers, dentists, secretaries, accountants, etc , followed closely by the names of those who served their country in time of war

VENTNOR TODAY

As has happened in so many rural communities, doors have been closed and business is almost at a standstill today. The only exception is Dobbie's Poultry Farm, where a laying flock of 35,000 hens produce approximately 125 fifteen-dozen cases of eggs per day and require a staff of ten to feed and care for the hens and handle the eggs

Despite the fact that the population of Ventnor has dropped from 109 in 1900 to 68 today and most of the old family names are gone from the community, nevertheless it still remains a pleasant country village with a pride in its historic past

> 'Some lays are sung to Honour and to Fame,
> And some to soothe Ambition's haughty name,
> To glory some, while not a few are poured,
> As an avatar to the reeking sword,
> While angel woman hath her need of song
> And proud heroes unto man belong,
> Fain would the Pilgrim Bard an anthem raise,
> Inspired by Faith, of Gratitude and Praise"

Taken from *Lays of a Pilgrim* by Frederick Wright (one of Ventnor's first settlers), published in book form in 1864 by 'Brockville Recorder" office (A copy of this book is in possession of Mrs. Earl Brown)

POST OFFICE

The first post office was established in 1865, with Mr Wm. Gamble as postmaster Mrs John McAuley started a general store in her kitchen in 1870 and later became postmaster

Mr James Dobbie bought the general store from John McAuley and became postmaster in 1907 He and his son ran the store until it was closed in 1863 at which time the building was converted to a grading and packing plant for the Poultry farm.

James Dobbie also served the Village and the Township for twenty eight years as a council member and as reeve

SPENCERVILLE

Nestling on the banks of the Nation River, having a background of maple groves, its church spires just visible above the surrounding hills, the picturesque Village of Spencerville forms as pretty a picture as the imagination of man can easily form.

This was the description of Spencerville as recorded in the August 24, 1893 issue of The Prescott Journal and Grenville County Telegraph, this issue being called the Spencerville Number

Until the year of 1811 the Spencerville area was occupied only by the Indian and the wolves, deer, lynx, etc , which roamed through the great forests of maple and pine The red man had used many of the hills around this area as burying places and some artifacts are still being turned up from time to time It was in this year of 1811 that Mr David Spencer came back from Johnstown, and seeing the possibilities of the place he built a dam, and on the south side of the river he erected a sawmill

The first settlers who moved into this area lived along the banks of the Petite Nation River and this settlement was called, for the want of a better name Big Creek

Mr John Lawrence was first to follow David Spencer, and he settled about two miles west of Spencerville, but the next year went to the front to serve his country, and through bravery soon rose to the rank of Colonel.

At about this time, Mr Wm Lemmon settled north of the village, but also moved back to Johnstown until the war was over

Felix de Larrimer, son of Capt Francis de Larrimer, an officer under Montcalm and who built the first house in Edwardsburg, built the first store in Spencerville, but lived outside the village on a farm

Until 1833, there were only three families living in the village, namely, David Spencer (the founder), George Rutherford, the first blacksmith and David Snyder However, there was a tavern in Spencerville as early as 1815, run by a Mrs

Chas Spencer in her home, so that men coming to the mill might not be overcome by the heat or be numbed with cold

When de Larimers store was finished there was quite a discussion as to whether the place should be called Spencerville after David Spencer, or Williamsburg, after William Lemmon Several people who were in favour of Spencerville, procured a bottle of rum and getting on the rooftop christened the place Spencerville, and Spencerville it is and ever shall be.

It was an accepted fact that most whisky was smuggled in from the United States, and the store had false walls in which the whisky was hidden.

Before the St Lawrence and Ottawa Railway was built, Spencerville was a very lively place, as the coach from Ottawa to Prescott passed here and usually arrived the evening of the day it left Ottawa and stayed overnight, and came back as far as Spencerville the next day to stay overnight again, and thus the hotels were busy The first hotel and tavern built as such was in the residence of Mr and Mrs Ted Barnard, and it was built in 1837 In this house many a gallon of good whiskey was sold for a shilling (25c), as pounds shillings and pence were the currency of the day

THE MILLS OF SPENCERVILLE

As was previously mentioned, the first mill in Spencerville was a sawmill and was built by Mr David Spencer in 1811 on the south side of the river nearly opposite the present mill

After the sawmill, about 1817, Spencer built a fine grist and flour mill, and the first miller was a man named Matthew Crow Before this time, grain in bags was tied to the horns of oxen and taken through the bogs and swamps to Johnstown and then up river by canoe to Gananoque to be ground and then had to return over the same route as flour

Before long, Spencer built a fulling and carding mill on the site of the present mill, and this he leased to Austin Doran

It was a great loss to David Spencer and farmers of the area, who had a great deal of wool and cloth in the mill when it was consumed by fire

In 1835, Mr Spencer rebuilt the grist mill and put up a very fine stone one, it is related that there were so many healths drunk to the miller that many of the celebrants had to stay over night. This mill had a very large undershot water wheel and was kept very busy

Mr Spencer's house was built of stone, just south of the bridge, and is now the residence of Mr and Mrs Don Baker The first dam built by Mr Spencer, was washed away by a great flood on April 17 1842, and was rebuilt later that year There have been many different types of water wheels in the mills of Spencerville, including the undershot the overshot, and the turbine

As for the sawmill, most of the logs were cut and skidded on to the ice in the winter time and then floated to the mill pond in the spring The sawmill had two saws, a front and a back saw These were fastened together in what was called a saw gate This sawgate was then fastened to the water wheel by a pitman which was made of wood and when turned made the saws go up and down.

Any lumber with knots was not judged fit to be used for furniture or joining, and it was not unusual to have boards twenty-eight feet long, free of knots

At this James Fairbairn made coffins out of the clear pine boards that he had planed by hand Then he added strong iron handles to the coffin and sold them for $4 00 each and if covered with material he charged $5 00

The grist mill instead of having a stove had a huge fire place which was believed to have started the fire which destroyed the mill in 1859 The mill was rebuilt of stone on the north side of the river on the site of the present mill

The kiln for drying oats was made of strong tin which was perforated A good fire was built under the kiln and after a day the oats were turned over with the use of a wooden shovel

In 1918 a new concrete dam was built, replacing the old wooden one which had lasted for 76 years

In 1908, Barnard's manufactured and registered the first Calf Meal to be made in Canada, and the feed business de developed out of what had been at one time mainly a flour mill

It was about 1955 when Barnard's added a hardware store to their business

The mill and oat kiln were connected by a strong stone

arch The farmers drove their wagons under the arch and a loop was placed around a bag of grain which was hoisted up by the means of a large wooden dram near the top of the mill and was operated by band ropes The bag was then put on a balance scale weighed The motto on the beam of the scale read — A False Weight is an Abomination to the Lord.

A few years after the stone mill had been built it was purchased by Robert Fairbairn, who ran it until it was again razed by fire on October 1, 1886 This happened to be Prescott Fair Day.

Mr Fairbairn rebuilt the mill and sold it to Bennett and Lockerbie who ran it until it was purchased by James Bennett, and who shortly took in Mr Thos Constable as a partner These partners then ran the mill until purchased by Hatch and Barnard in 1903, and in 1905, Mr. J. F. Barnard purchased Hatch's interest, and to the present day it has remained in the Barnard family.

After the turn of the century, most of the flour milling equipment was removed except for one set of mill stones that were kept for grinding corn meal and buckwheat flour until 1912.

In 1932, a new race was cleaned out by the removal of many tons of rock, and a new water turbine was installed which increased the horsepower from 60 to 110

THE CHURCHES

The Presbyterian, the Wesleyan, the Methodist, the United Church and the Roman Catholic Church. The first ministers of this area were called circuit riders as they travelled from place to place and had no regular calls or places of worship The first sermon preached in the vicinity of Spencerville was in 1821 by a David Wright a Methodist circuit rider, who rode to the house of Mr Abraham Cummings, and informed them that if they would gather a congregation he would preach One of the last circuit riders to survive was one called Daddy Shayler, who died in Kemptville some time after 1890, nearly a hundred years old

For many years there was no regular Methodist preacher and those circuit riders or ministers who did come would preach in houses or barns and everyone came as they were because it did not matter what day it was Everyone dropped what he was doing and came to hear the word.

John W. Bennett was the man mainly responsible for the first Wesleyan Church, as he paid practically all the bills for the Church, which was built in 1848 on the town hall grounds. This Church was used until 1872, when a much larger church was built. At a cost of over $9,000.00, which amount was loaned to the church by Mr. John W. Bennett. The church was repaired by the Tripp Bros. at a cost of over $1,800.00. It seems that at this time there were as many church organizations as there are today. In 1893 the Methodist Church had the following ones: The W.C.T.U., the Ladies' Aid, the Women's Missionary Society, the Epworth League.

The parsonage was originally built at a cost of $2,500.00, with many changes and improvements being made over the years, and today the same manse is a modern house with all conveniences and having lovely grounds surrounding it.

The first child baptized in this area was in the fall of 1822. Dr. Boyd was the preacher at this baptism and he was the first clergyman to preach in this area. Dr. Boyd built up seven congregations while riding around the country, on horseback.

At this time there was a curious custom pertaining to funerals. The people took three yards of cambric plaited it and placed it over the shoulder of the minister and tied it on the left side under his arm with a ribbon. After the funeral the minister was to take it home and make a garment out of it for himself.

Dr. Boyd was instrumental in building the first church in this area, which was the Presbyterian Church, and it was built in 1837, and for some time the only seats were planks set upon blocks. The ground for the church and cemetery were given by Mr. Spencer. In this church the Presbyterians worshipped until 1855, when there was a split in the congregation and some followed a Rev. Hugh Brown, who preached in the town hall, however, they later joined together again and in 1877 the present Presbyterian Church was built and stands today as a beautiful building to behold from the outside and also has a beautiful interior in which to worship. The cemetery owes its fine face and good upkeeping to the late Rev. MacKenzie who passed away this Centennial Year just weeks before he planned a return visit to Spencerville.

CATHOLIC CHURCH

Prior to 1883 there was no central place of worship for the Catholics, so they had to go to Prescott, Kemptville, Throoptown or Matilda.

It was through the zealous efforts of the Rev. John Masterson and his eloquent words that inspired the people of this area to erect a church.

It was only a short time after the dedication of the church that the entire debt was paid off through the efforts of Father Masterson and his parishioners.

It was 1888 before a resident priest was appointed, but Father McGrath stayed only a short time until he left to join the Redemptorists. He was succeeded by Rev. Father Wm. Walsh who took on himself the task of getting the property graded and building a house on the spot where a stone quarry had been. (Out of this stone quarry many houses and bridges of the area had been built.) He also fixed up the grounds and fenced and painted and generally worked to improve all the church property, laying the base for the beautiful setting of this church and rectory as it is today.

DEFENCE FORCES

The first settlers of the area took their muskets and went to the front in 1812, and their children followed them just as bravely again in 1837. Company No. 6 of the 56th Battalion was organized here in 1868 with the following officers:

Capt. A. Carmichael,
Lieut. Bennett,
Ensign John Stitt.

The company at this time was 55 strong and in 1870 was called out, although their services were not required. There were many sons and brothers called for the two world wars and they served their country well.

SOCIETIES

There were many organizations and societies in Spencerville during the early days and some of the most prosperous ones were — The Loyal Orange Lodge No. 555, in 1848, with J. W. Bennett as Master. Patrons had a lodge and ran store of their own which was managed by Mr. D. Snyder.

Workman was one of the strongest of the benevolent orders in the county. Select Knights were another benevolent group which did not last too long, but were very alive while operating. Foresters, The Canadian Order of Foresters, was started in 1879 and had a very large membership. Each member was insured for $1,000.00, and while sick had the free service of a doctor and $3.00 to $5.00 per week.

The following is a list of businesses in Spencerville in 1893: A. Millar, General Merchant; A. Carmichael, General Merchant; J. P. Snyder, Patrons Store; Mrs. A. Small, Grocery; Mrs. Bennett, Grocery; A. Keeler, Tinsmith; J. J. Marsh, Furniture; J. J. Cook, Jeweller; Carmichael Brothers, Blacksmiths; Geo. Fairbairn, Carriages; T. Ryan, Carriage Maker; D. Cowan, Carriages and etc.; George Martin, Produce; Thos. Burton, Painter & Decorator; Ira Barrington, Blacksmith and Carriage Shops; Jas. Holmes, Blacksmith; Wm. Robertson, Produce; H. Shannon, Butcher; D. Meade, Baker; Tripp Bros., Builders; Allan Small, Medicines; Dr. McLean, Drug Store; Jas. English, Bridge Builders; John Jennings, Saddler; John Laverty, Boots and Shoes; Wm. Throop, Saw & Planing Mill; Jas. Tripp, Cooper; Millar & Ferguson, Dairymen; Bennett & Constable, Millers.

The first cheese factory built in Edwardsburg was in 1873 by Miller and Ferguson, who by 1890 had four cheese factories and a winter and summer creamery. Their creamery in Ventnor produced about 500 lbs. of butter per day, and their four cheese factories produced over 2 1/2 tons per day. These things were all to change and while at one time there were eight cheese factories within a five-mile radius of Spencerville, today there is only one operating in Edwardsburg Township.

Spencerville has supported many businesses and has gone through many phases of change over the years. Imries was one of the first stores to be in Spencerville, and was on the site of the late Dr. P. A. McIntosh's residence. Below you will find a list of businesses that show how things were carried on in the good old days: one of the older businesses that lasted for a long period of time, and started out as Robertson's Store and was taken over by Snyder and Millar and eventually carried on as A. Millar and A. Millar and Sons, and was not until 1924 that H. E. Baker & Co. purchased this busiess, and Mr. Baker is still operating it.

that H E Baker & Co purchased this business, and Mr Baker is still operating it.

The Bank came to Spencerville about 1900, and has continually increased the business carried on.

The St Lawrence and Ottawa Railroad later purchased by the C P R , was at one time an integral part of our community, when nearly everything coming to Spencerville was moved by rail, but now like every place else progress has taken its toll and we can only remember with nostalgia the exciting moments of the arrival of a train or the horse sales of carloads of western horses that were sold from the Hotel stables or the travelling medicine man who brought trained bears or real Indian Chiefs with him to extol the wonderful virtues of his elix in which would cure anything from snakebites to cholera to influenza and the amount of this stuff sold was amazing

Spencerville is now a changed village with the streets recently widened to ease the flow of traffic The town hall has been completely refinished and now contains in the rear, an up to-date fire department manned by volunteers under Chief Les Hutton.

Today there are only two separate organizations with their own very fine buildings that help to enhance the beauty of this small village They are Nations Masonic Lodge, No 556, built in 1920 with nearly everything being donated by the members at that time Of the charter members of this institution only Mr Chas Smail survives

The Royal Canadian Legion built a modern new Legion Hall, which is a credit both to the members and to the village

THE SCHOOLS OF SPENCERVILLE had changed little over the past 70 years but during this our Centennial Year the school board is building a new seven room school with auditorium

The Grenville Patrons Mutual Fire Insurance Co , which has been in operation for nearly a hundred years now has continued to grow and flourish in serving all of Eastern Ontario It was managed by the Snyder family for over fifty years, first by Mr W M Snyder and then by his son, Gerald Snyder, and is presently managed by Mr H McGrath

SPENCERVILLE FAIR
(Oldest In Canada)

Centennial Year is a very important event in the lives of residents in the Township of Edwardsburg, and the County of Grenville as we celebrate this Anniversary.

Old minute books reveal that the present Spencerville Agricultural Society was first named the Edwardsburgh Agricultural Society and was organized in 1855, and was held on a town plot. This plot was then owned by the late David Spencer, on which the great grandson now resides, Mr. Harvey Fairbairn. At this time, counties council passed a resolution to support the formation of agricultural societies in certain locations. Members of the board petitioned counties council with request for a grant and not until 1873 was request granted, and a grant of $100.00 was donated to four fairs in the two counties. Spencer's mill was then in operation, now owned by J. F. Barnard's & Sons, and a number of buildings were erected, and many settlers took advantage of the planning stages.

Organizers of the Toronto Fair visited the board to examine their methods of handling exhibits and allotting of prize monies. Their examination provided the formation and foundation on which the larger fair was built, and grew in size until it was later incorporated as the Canadian National Exhibition. Central Canada Exhibition in Ottawa were then boasting of their show, but the Edwardsburg Agricultural Society was in long pants at that stage. This crossroad settlement and its fame had spread far and wide into Ontario and a presentation of a petition was presented to counties council for the formation of a police village, which was accepted and named Spencerville, after the original founder, Spencer.

The fair was in a prosperous and flourishing condition now, and was called the Spencerville Agricultural Society and location was changed to the present, and was now in a position to erect a grandstand.

The original grandstand was purchased from Iroquois in 1908. Trucks and paved roads were still unheard of and teams of horses with lumber wagons hauled the loads to

Spencerville, which had been dismantled by volunteers Bees were held, and a grandstand was built on the present grounds along with other show buildings.

A few oldtimers visiting the larger fairs recalled they did not have nearly as pretentious buildings as were then erected in Spencerville

In 1937, the Spencerville Agricultural Society sponsored its first 4-H Calf Club with only six members completing the project. In the past twenty-nine years, two hundred and fifty boys and girls from this area have completed six hundred and eighty-nine calf club projects.

The first black and white show was introduced at Spencerville fair in 1939 under the Agricultural representative Hamish MacLeod

CBC saluted Spencerville fair in the Town Hall, Spencerville, on Sunday, September 11th, 1955, on 'Neighbourly News" with Don Fairbairn and Reid Forsee and in their over ninety club made special mention to Miss Kate Archibald of Kemptville, who had been a judge for over 40 years

In 1965, a Centennial building was erected and was officially opened by the Honourable James Auld in January, 1967, in connection with our birthday.

For all the larger fairs that have gained in size, they have lost in rectitude, and we see it now as a glorified midway show, while the Spencerville fair has held fast to the principals which glorify the rural life — the homey little events and friendly competitions, as between neighbours and the happy grounds for renewing long existing friendships with those at a distance.

It is an attraction for those who come annually hundreds of miles to take part in the Spencerville Fair

JOHNSTOWN

The history of Eastern Canada is closely interwoven with the story of the St. Lawrence River — The Mighty St. Lawrence, as it is called, and rightly so, for surely, nowhere can be found a river with all the unique attributes which this river possesses. All this area is rich in history, and we owe it all to our mighty St. Lawrence, which was the highway of this country from the dawn of its history.

Johnstown is strategically located on the bank of a broad expanse of relatively calm water, after the river has wound its way through narrow channels amid the Thousand Islands, and before it begins its headlong pitch over the rapids which intersperse its course for over one hundred miles. Here Indians, and later the first French settlers rested after paddling their canoes up through these troublesome waters, and here the bateaux stopped for a meal or a night's rest on their way down stream before attempting to shoot the rapids. So was born the settlement that we now call Johnstown.

The first time that Johnstown is mentioned in Thad Leavitt's History of Leeds and Grenville was during the tenure of De La Barre as Governor of New France. At that time French voyageurs were using the St. Lawrence as a Highway to the wilderness of the Great Lakes. These adventurers established a post which they called "La Gallette" meaning in French Muffin or Cake. This was the first actual settlement in Leeds and Grenville. We read of a thousand barrels of pork and many bales of furs being stored and exchanged here. It is mentioned in 1684 as one of the stopping places in Governor De Barre's Expedition.

In 1720 a Jesuit missionary, Father Charlevoix, refers to it as an ideal spot for a strategic fort, because not a single canoe can pass La Galette without being seen, whereas either east or west, canoes might slip behind the islands without being observed.

The Last act in the finale of an Empire was enacted on the river opposite Johnstown on August 19, 1760. On Chimney

Island—or Isle Royale as it was then called by the French—Fort de Levis had been built by a French engineer named Desandrions as a means of obstructing the passage of British troops down the St. Lawrence, and it was strongly fortified by Capt. Pouchot who had formerly been French commandant of Niagara, and an exchanged prisoner of the British forces. By the battle of Isle Royale it was hoped to delay the advance of General Amherst and his Armada, and thus time would be gained for the French forces to the east to achieve a measure of consolidation to defend Montreal. The Island itself was small and irregular in outline, but the outline of the fort was square, and surrounded by a moat which was filled directly from the river. The gallent Pouchot with a garrison of only 300 men attempted to block Amherst's river Armada of 10,000 troops as they swept down on Montreal. Pouchot's heroic resistance was a last stand fight for the Fleur de Lis in America. His forces were literally shot to pieces, and on the 25th day of August 1760. 13 months to a day after the surrender of Fort Niagara, he capitulated. The remnants of the garrison were sent to Oswego and thence as prisoners of war to New York. Until recent dredging which has removed most of this island the contour of the fortification could easily be traced, and cannon balls have been found among the ruins. Amherst planted his batteries across the channel on Drummond and Spencer Islands to reduce the fort. He took it after a brave defence, after Pochout's survivors had no more shots to fire. Legend says that Pouchot filled several leather bags with French gold coins and gave them to one of his officers instructing him to row to the Southern shore with the treasure. However the gold was too heavy for the small skiff. A squall coming up at the time capsized the boat, and the bags of gold sank to the bottom of the river and have never been seen since.

A cairn on the mainland opposite Chimney Island bears an inscription which reads — Fort de Levis - Last stand of France in Canada — Fort de Levis on Isle Royale (Chimney Island) was built by Capt. Francois Pouchot in the spring and early summer of 1760. Its garrison surrendered after a gallant defence on the 25th of August 1760 to the British Army commanded by Sir Jeffery Amherst. Seige batteries were established at this point on adjacent islands.

And so ended one epoch of Canadian History.

For three years after the French surrender, the government of Canada was purely military, but in 1774 two acts were passed by the British Parliament — one, the Quebec Act, which set the boundaries of the provinces and authorized the formation of a council that had widespread powers; the other, imposed a scale of duties to provide revenue for administration. The province was governed under this act for 17 years. However there was little activity in this area after the fall of France until the coming of the United Empire Loyalists in 1784. A group landed at Sorel, and after many hardships Major Jessup's Regiment reached La Galette. Part of the regiment remained in what is now Edwardsburg, and part went further west. In anticipation of their arrival, surveyers laid out the first three concessions, and lots were drawn for the land, each settler receiving 200 acres, and the officers a larger proportion.

Then in 1791 the colony was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, with a Legislative Assembly in each province, whose members were appointed for life by the King. In 1788 Canada was divided into four districts, and later General Simcoe adopted a new division into Districts, Counties, and Townships, one of which was the District of Johnstown whose capital was new Johnstown. An old painting shows the landing of the United Empire Loyalists at Johnstown Bay in 1784.

This is how Johnstown got its name. Before the war between the 13 origional colonies and Britain, Rev. Dr. John Stuart was a missionary among the Mohawk Indians in New York state. In recognition of his work among the Mohawks, Sir William Johnston secured for him a good sized grant of land in New York State which Dr. Stuart named Johnstown in honour of his patron. Dr. Stuart was taken prisoner of war but was allowed to go to Canada, which he did in 1781. He received extensive grants of land, partly at a point in Grenville, which in memory of the dear old place on the Mohawk, he called Johnstown.

A plan of Johnstown and its town parks was laid out in 1790. This map shows the town to be six blocks along the river and eleven blocks long. What was then Water Street is now Highway 2. Augusta Street is now Highway 16. Other streets were named after the children of George III. The whole town as surveyed, was 1 mile by 1 mile, or eleven blocks by eleven blocks. One lot in seven was marked with an X for

Clergy reserve Parks were for the cows and horses of the officers The only clergyman in the District resided in Kingston so many marriages were performed by magistrates, e g Col Fraser Numbers were taken out of a hat to secure grants of land. Seed and food were provided the U E L's for three years The fourth year the crops failed, and much hardship resulted Although there were about 25 slaves in Grenville County at one time, the only one definitely known to be owned in Johnstown was one called "Pump" owned by Wm Fraser All slaves were freed in 1808 The price of a slave was approximately $125 00 for a girl or young woman

An outstanding hostelery, famous in its day, was St. John's Hall, widely known from Niagara to Montreal for its hospitality, situated on what is now known as Johnstown Creek, or sometimes in Gaol Field as it was moved about several times It was a large rambling frame structure capable of accomodating 20 overnight guests but the number sometimes reached 200 as occasion demanded Above the main portal were these words—Live and Let Live - Peace and Plenty to all Mankind New Year's Day was ushered in in 1802 with song and dance, revelery and celebration, for here Gov. Simcoe came with his party to hold levee, his first on his arrival in Upper Canada People came from all parts of the District by horseback, sleigh, and cutter to make merry and marvelous are the tales of this outstanding party that have come down through the years In the account of that celebration we read of one Gideon Adams with a clear tenor voice regaling the company with such old English favorites as "Sally in our Alley" and "The Girl I Left behind me" There was song after song, chorus after chorus, story after story, with Col Thomas Fraser magistrate of Johnstown, acting as host and proposing the toast to the King As the hour of midnight approached, the guests, wrapping themselves up against the cold, proceeded to the front of the building where stood a cannon which had been appropriated from the ruined French fort of Isle Royal Here, under the direction of a retired artillery man the cannon was primed and made ready for firing As the hands of the landlord's huge watch pointed to midnight, a truly regal salute ushered in the New Year, accompanied by resounding cheers The guests lost no time returning to the warmth of the Hall where festivities continued until early hours of the morning

THE WINDMILL BATTLE

An outstanding landmark is the lighthouse, once a windmill, on the river bank just to the west of Johnstown. It's winking eye now guides freighters and passenger vessels on the St. Lawrence, but it was once the scene of a fiercely fought battle. Nicholay Von Schoultz, a gallant Polish gentleman, gathered a group of immigrants about him in the United States and took up position in the six-story windmill, secure behind walls nearly four feet thick. He had been led to believe that the Canadians suffered persecution under British rule, and merely awaited leadership to rise against the English. After a seige of four days he was forced to surrender, due mainly to a lack of water. The spirited attack on the old mill showed how mistaken he was, and how anxious the Canadians were to repel any invader. British losses in the battle were, thirteen killed and sixty seven injured.

In the mill, according to one authority, were found several hundred kegs of powder, a large quantity of cartridges, pistols, and swords, and two hundred stands of arms of very superior workmanship, many silver mounted and with elaborate carving. A flag of finest texture was also captured. On it was etched a full spread eagle, surmounted by one star, and beneath were the words wrought in silk "Liberated by the Onondaga Hunters". But the flag was never flown over the Windmill. Von Schoultz received some consideration. He was defended in court by a brilliant young lawyer, John A. Macdonald, whose eloquence almost won a reprieve of the death sentence.

The Heroine of the Windmill Battle was Grace Fraser, then a girl of twenty. Twice she tried to warn the British Commander of the impending attacks by the Americans. At first she was ignored, to their sorrow. The Americans landed and established themselves in the Windmill. Grace bravely faced danger a second time to warn the British that they were heading directly into the fire of the enemy, and this time her warning was heeded. Later, in the Fraser home, a log house which stood where the oil tanks are now located, she stood guard for two hours over three prisoners, armed only with an old musket and a rusty bayonet. She lived to be over seventy years of age and lies buried in Johnstown cemetery. This Grace Fraser was a great-great aunt of the writer.

Tales of this last invasion of Canada have been handed

down from generation to generation, telling of the evacuation of nearby homes, the gathering of guns and amunition of any kind, and the recruiting of all available manpower for miles around.

The windmill is said to have been built in 1822 by a West Indian merchant named Hughes. Several buildings of a similar design were erected about the same time on the banks of the St. Lawrence, but they were soon replaced by mills driven by water power. On June 20, 1879 the Lighthouse on the Windmill was used for the first time.

In the peaceful years following, the settlement grew rapidly with population coming chiefly from the British Isles. Local mills established were, Chapman's saw mill, and Wharton's on Johnstown Creek, which besides sawing logs, also made shingles which were finished by hand, hulled barley, and ground flour. Mooney's pottery on the river bank, a short distance east of the present Elevator, did a flourishing business for many years, supplying the settlers with crocks, shallow milk pans, flower pots, and bowls of all shapes and sizes. Frasers developed extensive hot houses, which for over sixty years supplied beautiful flowers of many varieties, not only locally, but for shipping hundreds of miles. A blacksmith shop operated by Thomas McLatchie served the community for many years, as did a local Post Office held in the Fraser home until the coming of Rural Mail Delivery. These have all disappeared with the passing of the years.

The United Empire Loyalists who came to this locality in 1784, and their descendants were greatly interested in religion and education. A separate school located on the Fraser road near the Creek catered to the education of the children of Roman Catholic families and another one was erected on land since incorporated into the cemetery, for Protestant Children. These became outdated, and a brick schoolhouse still standing, was erected and opened in 1902. It was last used for classes in June 1961.

In early times people met in homes or in schoolhouses for worship, with ministers coming from Prescott to conduct the services. The present brick church, formerly Methodist now United, was built and dedicated in 1879 and has been in continuous use ever since. Reverands, Austin, Henderson, and McAmmond were ministers stationed in Prescott who preached in Johnstown until 1885, when this became part of the Cardinal pastoral Charge. From that date until the present those who have ministered here were the Reverends, E. Crane, W. T. Smith, Wm. Reynolds, Thomas McAmmond, Wm. Rylance, Craig, Geo. Stafford, J. Humphrey, H. Walker, Geo. Stafford (2nd term), A. S. Cleland, Dr. Roy Cooper, W. E. Wright, M. I. Robinson, A. L. Sisco, W. W. Jones, Dr. Earl Sexsmith, Mark Reeves, Harry Seeley (*student*), Fred Rice, Keith Whitney (*student*), N. Winsor, R. A. Crooks, and Robt. Pentinga. Prominently situated at the junction of Highways No. 2 and No. 16 this church has served as a spiritual and community centre over the years and contributed much to the life of the neighborhood. Due to the widening of Highway No. 2 in 1962 it was found necessary to move the church back several feet. A modernly equiped basement was built and the whole structure renovated at that time.

Early transportation was chiefly by water, and the St. Lawrence River afforded an excellent highway. The floating of rafts of logs down the river to Montreal or Cornwall was a popular winter job for many who worked the land in summer months. About 1816 a road was opened from Montreal to Toronto. The early settlers built roads where they were most useful, hence the irregularity of the roads connecting the concessions. In 1800 road overseers were appointed, called path masters, and statute road labour commenced. This system continued in use in the Johnstown area until the Highway was taken over by the Province. Cement culverts for Highway 2 were built in 1919 and cement paving started the following year. Thus the road system grew from a blazed trail through the woods to the present time when, widened Highway 16 with overpasses spanning the railway and 401, links the Capital of Canada to the main East to West transportation artery of the province at Johnstown.

Like the St. Lawrence Seaway, the National Harbour Board's huge grain elevator at Johnstown was rumoured for several years before it became a reality. Official notice of expropriation of land to be acquired for the Lower Lakes Terminal was dated at the Registry Office on November 16, 1928, and was received by the landowners the first week of December the same year. A detailed map was sent showing that the government was expropriating all the land south of old No. 2 Highway, from Johnstown Creek westward to the Windmill Point Lighthouse, and north of the Highway a part of three farms owned by Richard Wallace, Hugh Adams and Ben Cochrane, the part now approximately bounded by the newly rerouted No. 2 Highway. Camp St. Lawrence, a summer resort, operated by two ladies from New York had been situated on land immediately east of the present elevator site. It consisted of a large main lounge and dining room which later became Spencer's Service Station, now moved north on Highway 16 and used as a restaurant. There were also sleeping cabins, bath house, caretaker's quarters, and boat house. The main lounge was furnished in early Canadian style with huge fireplace, spinning wheels, old rockers, and antiques and an extensive library. Every winter the owners the Misses Ruggles and Green, came up from New York City for the Christmas holiday, and held a big community party, with an immense Christmas tree, on which was a gift for every man, woman and child there. An old fashioned square dance with cake, sandwiches, and coffee, rounded out a happy evening. This property was expropriated, the buildings sold and the Thunder Bay Co. with its pile-driving equipment moved in to start work on the foundation of the new elevator. The first pile was driven on February 20, 1929. Fleets of trucks drew piles and fill, for the elevator is built on land reclaimed from the river. This project brought electricity to a neighborhood that had been trying unsuccessfully to obtain it for many years.

Boarding houses, stores, and a barber shop appeared like magic and the community experienced an influx of people of many nationalities.

The completed elevator extends diagonally riverwards for a distance of 1940 feet or approximately 1/4 mile. It towers 205 feet in the air, cost $4,500,000, contains 373 bins with a capacity of 5,500,000 bushels. It employs 53 on the permanent staff with more on call for unloading boats. The first boat load of grain was unloaded at the elevator on October 14, 1930. Both C.N.R. and C.P.R. maintain tracks leading to the elevator. Two cleaning plants, a separator and dryer plant are in operation. Master Feeds have also built a large plant adjacent to the elevator. Later a new transit shed was built to handle freight being shipped from river or ocean going vessels to various parts of the country by rail or truck. In 1958

this elevator handled the third largest amount of grain of any elevator in Canada.

An event of great importance in Johnstown in recent years has been the building of the new International Bridge over the St. Lawrence river. This was opened in September 1960, providing a direct link between the densely populated areas of the United States and the Capital of Canada. Tied in with this enterprise has been the widening of 16 highway, and the building of overpasses to eliminate level crossings over the C.N.R. and 401 Highway, and the erection of Customs and Immigration buildings at the approach to the Bridge.

The St. Lawrence Seaway had little influence on this community as Johnstown is at the extreme Western end of the Channel. However, from the mainland, huge earth movers were watched as they cut a channel through Big Island, the biggest earth moving project to date in North America, and whittled away historic chimney Island until now it is merely a small patch of land at the western entrance to the Channel.

A modern six room public school has now replaced several of the older one room centres of learning and a new auditorium is being added this centennial year of 1967. Many of the streets surveyed 150 years ago, later overgrown with brush and closed off into pasture fields, are now widened and paved. New houses are appearing along these streets every year, and the little village surveyed so many years ago and seemingly dormant for so long a time is aroused and making a place for itself on the map. Here we have a growing community with a rich historical background. Here we see history repeating itself — history in the making, and, as in the days of the Indian canoes and the French voyageurs, we owe it mostly to the beautiful and well chosen situation we occupy on the banks of the great St. Lawrence.

Compiled and prepared by A. L. Adams

GROVETON

It is the section or part of north-western Edwardsburg Township, consisting of concessions eight and nine, west of Highway 16 and across the C P R. LINE to the big swamp" or the blueberry marsh

The community got its name, in the early 1850's, when the Rev Philander Smith a Methodist missionary, held religious services, in the cool, shady woods, just west of the macadamized road, now Highway 16 He said "we shall call this the Groveton appointment." Annually, camp meetings were held, during the summer months, till a small white, frame church was built at the corner

The majority of the early settlers, came from Mayo, Ireland, at the time of the great famine there, in 1849, were used to hard work, on the small rocky farms of CONNAUGH T This particular farm, Lot 22, Concession 9, was one of the stoniest in the district. Today in 1967, most of the fields are still enclosed by stone fences This is the farm that Michael Derrig and his brother in law John Collins purchased from the government, in 1850 It was double width and only half the lenght of the concession The log school-house was built on the east corner of the farm, close to the main road Westerly from the lot, was the very fine hardwood bush of beech and maple

In the fall of each year, the beech trees, in this woods were loaded with nuts The local school children gathered the nuts during the noon hour, then carried them home at night, adding to each day's store and dreaming of many happy winter evenings

One day, Mr Derrig chased all the children out of his woods, saying that he wanted the nuts for his turkeys He had the woods declared "out of bounds' The disappointed children did not have far to go for their next winter's supply of nuts, for their teacher gave them permission to gather them across the road on George Baker's farm.

Mr Derrig's death took place March 25, 1885, at his farm home At this time, there was no Roman Catholic Parish closer than Kemptville On the 27th of March, early in the morning three teams of horses were needed to draw the long sleigh, with neighbours and friends following in the funeral cortege in other sleighs and cutters. Blowing and drifting snow, huge snow banks and pitch holes slowed their progress. It was nearly noon, when they reached Kemptville church.

The winter of 1885 was a particularly severe one and on two occasions burial of the dead was temporarily made in a snow bank, till roads and weather permitted a regular service.

Another interesting story of the 1850's concerns the farm of Lot 20, now the Grue farm. The origional barn still stands but has been renovated several times, since. The owner, then, was John Wilson. He was a member of the total abstinence movement, Under Dr Lyman Beecher and others, both of Protestant and Roman Catholic faiths. Since John had joined the movement, he had not taken a glass of liquor. He made it known in the Groveton, Spencerville area, that he was planning to build a new barn. The "wets" boycotted the barn-raising prophesying that John would not get enough help and that the new barn would not go up. John continued to solicit only "dry" help and asked a farmer, William Bush, South Gower, to lend his experience. The barn went up without a hitch, no incident of either quarrelling or fighting took place although several men could be seen watching proceedings from a clump of cedars.

Another story is recorded about the farm Lot 23, Con 9. In 1835, Isaac Wilson, a native of Missisquoi, on the Vermont border, came to Canada and purchased this farm. He cleared fifty acres, leaving a pine ridge, 40 rods back from the concession road. This ridge was the highest level of land, between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers. About the year 1905, a geological survey party came from Ottawa and erected a balloon-work tower, eighty feet high and placed a concrete marker, in case that tower should ever collapse. The marker is still there. The tower stood for seven years. A wild gale, one November night, blew it down.

Close by the marker, in the shade of the towering pines are three graves. Two of them are of Isaac Wilson's daughter and son, in their early twenties, victims of the fever epidemic of 1850. The other grave is his mother's, who died in her ninetieth year. The elderly lady was the daughter of a British soldier, Sergt. John Diehl, who settled in Lower Canada in 1800. Her deceased husband was Major Benoni Grant of the

Continental Army, in the Revolutionary war

About 1880, the late William Sloan, Ventnor a grandson of Isaac Wilson, erected a suitable fence around the small cemetery The late Mr and Mrs Thomas Kane owned this farm from 1900 to 1954

PIONEER RESIDENTS AND THEIR WAY OF LIFE — 1880 to 1912

Most pioneer men in this area, had a trade. They had a particular training and experience and were anxious and willing to serve their neighbours, in exchange for other services Money was scarce, very little of it was used to pay for services Records tell us that several families did weaving, in the 1800's The Wilsons, the Cliffords the Gibsons and the Ingrams A Mrs Sloan and her daughter did custom weaving till they moved away to the village of Ventnor (Adams).

Moses Grue and Michael Derrig were shoemakers and at times did a good trade tanning hides

David Gamble and John Jarvis were tinsmiths, as well as farmers and woodsmen

John Kingston and Hugh B Ingram were carpenters, and were always busy Some men were stonemasons, when the first log homes were replaced with stone dwellings

Hamilton Moorehead was a blacksmith and the five Carmichael brothers, after proper training set up their shops in neighbouring centres Robert Dunlop left here and set up a shop at Millar's Corners, north of here John Wesley Grue was the last blacksmith to conduct a business here

Carriagemakers offered their services, and John Jennings was a harnessmaker.

William Kingston, Sr, was a sectionman on the local railroad

NOTE — There is a gradual change taking place in the method of farming. Farmers are purchasing new tractors and fewer horses are kept Some pieces of horse-drawn machinery can be changed and used for a few more years with the tractor power. The new machinery is more efficient and faster The local cheese factory is closed because some patrons now qualify for shipment of the whole milk to a Montreal dairy daily, by train Young people are seeking a higher education and more training. Trucks are getting more numerous for hauling milk, cattle and hogs to Hull, commercial feeds and general delivery Pupils attending the local public school are getting fewer as families move off the farms seeking better employment

RESIDENTS AND THEIR WAY OF LIFE
1912 to 1924

Lemuel Grue and his wife, Mary (Clifford) both natives of Groveton, returned here from Brockville in 1905 Lemuel was a machine operator and for twenty years operated a threshing mill, doing custom work. He was active every fall, as far south as Crystal Rock, down Shanly way and west, to do jobs around the "Island".

Ransellaer Knapp was a stone lifter, as well as a farmer on Lots 28 and 29, Concession 9. During the building of Highway 16 in 1917, Mr Knapp was a very busy man His son, Harry, now a barber in Brockville, also liked machinery He purchased a large gasoline engine in 1918 and with a circular saw did custom work for the local farmers and woodsmen.

Albert McQuade owned a farm on the highway, and was the local mailman on Route 3, Spencerville Previous to the new Department of Transport rural mail service the local postoffice was located in Adam Henderson's home

William Henderson owned a farm on the south east corner at the junction of the Groveton road and Highway 16 He was parttime caretaker of St. Andrew's cemetery, Spencerville

William Smail owns the former Baker farm, further south from the corner. This farm has a large maple bush of 1 200 trees

Thomas Coughtry and son, Harvey, owners of the former King farm, were cattle drovers from 1950 to 1965

Robert Smail and his wife Doretta (Gladstone), living on Lot 23, Concession 9, will be long remembered for their kind hospitality on New Year's Eve. Every year the young people of the community welcomed in the New Year at their home, in a warm, friendly way.

Thomas Kane and his wife, Ida, were a childless couple, farming on the west half of Lot 28. They were highly respected.

Henry Grue and sister, Annie, living on Lot 25, Concession 8, quietly, as both are past middle age.

J. Osborne Tait and his wife, Elizabeth (Baker), next farm west, have a large family of eleven. Three daughters, Katie, Laura and Amanda are school teachers, and Mary, Sadie are nurses. Blanche is the youngest. Willie, Harve, Ralph, Charles are in the West, and George lives in Prescott.

John Clifford and his wife, Elizabeth (Peterson), own the farm of Lot 25, Concession 9, with their son, William Andrew, who died in 1925, leaving a young wife, Mabel Throop), and three children, Cecil, John and Elsie.

Wm. John Vincent, his wife, Elizabeth (Little), and daughter, Katie, own the west half of Lot 25, Concession 9. Katie married George Holmes, Pittston, in 1938.

Albert Dunlop and his wife, Sara Etta (Selleck), live on Lot 27, Concession 8. Their son, Ralph, and his wife, Bella (Cummings), are co-owners of this farm. They also farm Lot 29, Concession 9, the original Dunlop farm, that has no buildings now. Ralph Dunlop is a cattle drover and is associated with Mr. George Martin of Spencerville. They ship cattle and hogs weekly by train to Hull.

William Kingston, Sr., and his wife, Elizabeth (Vincent), and their ten children live on the farm, Lot 31, Concession 9. Mr. Kingston was a railroad man, in the early 1900's. He passed away February, 1914. Their daughter, Daisy, and husband, Harvey Douglas, are assisting with the farm operations. The rest of the family are employed elsewhere.

William J. Kingston and his wife, Julia (Vincent), have a family of four children, on Lot 27, Concession 9. Annie (Mrs. Harold Small), Ambert, Minor and Wellington. Mr. Kingston is a carpenter as well as a farmer.

Alexander Brown and his wife, Anne (McNalage), own the rear half of Lot 23, Concession 8, with their family of seven, William, a cheesemaker at Ventnor, Andrew and John, now in Ottawa, Margaret (Mrs. Herbert Cook), Charles, Robert and Mildred.

Thomas J Logan and his wife, Edith (Linnen), came from the Ventnor district, in April, 1912, when they purchased the Hugh B Ingram farm, the south half of Lots 28 and 29, Concession 9 Their family included their two children, Bella, 8, and Angus, 6, and two middle-aged spinsters, cousins of Thomas Sarah Jane, the elder, died in 1916, and Margaret in August, 1917. They had raised Thomas, at Spencerville, when his parents, in South Gower Township, died suddenly Thomas purchased the rear half of Lots 28 and 29, from Ransellaer Knapp in 1917 Mr Knapp and family moved to a small farm north of Groveton corner, on Highway 16

GROVETON IN 1967

The farm, on Lot 20, east along Highway 16, north of Groveton corner is owned by Lemuel Grue's son, Earl, and his wife, Lorna (Malcomson) They have a daughter, Mary Alice. Earl is an employee of Hydro Electric Power Commission His aged mother, Mary, lives with the family Lemuel passed away in February, 1960

The small farm, directly across highway from the Grue farm, formerly owned by Ransellaer Knapp, is now owned by Edward Payne. Mr. Payne's elder son, Allen, and his young wife live in a modern bungalow, on a south lot on the farm

Two modern homes, on the west side and further north along Highway 16, are owned by Joseph Hopkins and Carl Thorpe

Charles Brown and his wife, Ruth (Jackson), sold their farm, rear of Lot 23, in 1957 and moved to Spencerville. The new owner, Peter Jochems, wife and three daughters Elizabeth Janie and Ineka, are new Canadians from Holland

Mr Jochems also owns the south half of Lot 23, purchasing it from Thomas Kane in 1954 Mr Jochems operates a large poultry farm. The daughters are all married now, Elizabeth (Mrs Marcel Meyer), Janie is Mrs Henry De Jong, and Ineke is Mrs. James Martin, Prescott

The Albert McQuade farm, Lot 22, just west and north of Groveton corner, is presently owned by a new Canadian Andrew Noccey, and his wife and son, Frank Mr Noccey is now retired, but for several years he operated a sawmill and did custom work. Frank and his young wife, Marian (Scott), have a new home, on a south lot here

East of the highway here are the homes of Mr. and Mrs Arthur Manuell (Florence Desjardin), and their family, Mr and Mrs Denzil Larocque (Eleanor Grue), and two small children, Debra and Paul; Denzil's parents, Mr and Mrs Bert Larocque own the small home on the corner lot.

There is no Henderson family living here now, the owner is George Henderson, Montreal, and the house is rented to others

The William Smail farm continues to produce a large quantities of maple syrup, from the 1,200 trees on the farm William and his wife, Sarah (Porter), and two sons, Lloyd and Donald, operate a wayside stand, offering fresh eggs, vegetables, etc to the travelling public, south along Highway 16

Thomas Coughtry is a retired gentleman now His son, Harvey, and wife Kay and small son, Wayne, live in a new home, east of the highway and built on a south lot on the farm.

The Robert Smail farm, south half of Lot 23 Con. 9, has changed ownership many times in the past ten years A lady in Ottawa, is the present owner and is a summer resident only

The farm, Lot 25, Concession 8, is owned by Robert Grue, grandson of Lemuel, and eldest son of Clifford, who passed away in 1946. Clifford's widow, Getra, married George Pourpore, February 24th, 1955 Mr and Mrs Pourpore live in their new home at Crystal Rock Robert Grue occupies the farm home here and is an employee of Canada Starch Co Cardinal.

The former Tait farm west half of Lot 25, is owned by a new Canadian from Holland, Gerrit Beking, and wife, Dina, and family Mr Beking also purchased fifty acres, Lot 26, Concession 8 from James Utman and wife Elsie (Clifford), in 1964 Earlier, Mr. Beking purchased from Peter Jochems, the two hundred acre farm, Lot 31, Concession 9, known locally as the William Kingston, Sr farm.

Mrs. William Andrew Clifford passed away in August, 1932, age 43 years The farm, Lot 25, Concession 9, was inherited by her children. The elder son, Cecil now lives in Napanee and John and his wife, Elsa, and small son, Mark, have a home in Montreal. Elsie Clifford married James

Utman in 1938, and they have a small son, David Mr and Mrs Utman also own the Vincent farm, next west purchased from Mrs George Holmes' estate in 1965 The house on Lot 26 was purchased in 1966 by Mr and Mrs Gerald Tackaberry, Ottawa for a summer home

There is no Dunlop family in Groveton now. Their former farm, Lot 27, Concession 8, was sold to Mr and Mrs Harve Douglas, in November, 1940, and Mr and Mrs Ralph Dunlop moved to Spencerville Mr Douglas later sold this farm in January, 1951, to Ernest Somerville, and he and Mrs Douglas purchased the Almon Smail farm, west of Spencerville, in March that year

Mr Ernest Somerville purchased the farm Lots 27, 28, Concession 9, from Dr P A McIntosh in April 1942 This farm was owned by Albert McQuade in 1915 The home on this farm was burned in the early 1900's

The farm, 300 acres, west of the C P R. line is owned by Glenn Somerville and his wife, Glenna (Ault) since 1952

This is the former home of Glenn's grandparents the late Thomas Logan, who died in 1935, aged 62 and his wife, Edith, who died March, 1946 Glenn's parents Ernest and Bella (Logan) Somerville and family came here from Heckston in 1931, when her brother, Angus, died suddenly, age 25 years They owned and operated the farm from 1931 to 1953, till Glenn's marriage in January, 1954

William J Kingston purchased his father's farm, Lot 28 in the Eighth Concession in 1917 His father, John Kingston, died in 1908, and his mother, Isabella (Logan), went West to live with other members of her family. Mr Kingston's wife, Julia, died in 1944 Mr Kingston passed away in October 1959 This farm is now owned by the youngest son, Wellington, and his wife Jennie (Cummings). Their two daughters are married. Rita is Mrs Orville Bernard, and Margaret is Mrs Clifford Chisamore Their only son, Harold, nineteen, died suddenly September 1950 Mr Kingston has been building inspector for Edwardsburg Township Council since 1960

1967 — Farmers fewer and farms larger Every farmer uses a tractor and modern tractor machinery A combine does most of the harvesting Horses are very few less than a dozen in this district Poultry have disappeared, only one farm and the owner keeps thousands Only two or three farmers' sons are wholly dependent on their farm income for support of their families. The majority have part-time employment elsewhere to supplement their income Dairy operations have changed with the coming of bulk tanks and truck delivery. Farmers use tons of commercial fertilizers today in comparison to a few hundred pounds twenty years ago Dairy cows are tested for milk production and poor producers are sold as beef on the market.

GROVETON BERRY MARSH

Presented a Challenge in the years 1912 - 18

This area, amounting to approximately one thousand acres of marsh, lies westerly of Lots 31 and 32, Concession 9, Edwardsburg At one time, in the early 1800's, it was an excellent stand of dense tamarack After the railway, then called the St Lawrence and Ottawa line came through about 1850 officials of the railway company purchased several hundred acres of the swamp Woodsmen were hired to cut off the heavy stand of tamarack, for fuel for the wood-burning locomotives The haul out to the C P R line was less than a mile to Boyle's Stop, later named Groveton Station.

With the timber cut off, the area grew up with blueberry and huckleberry bushes Along the west side, some groves of tamarack still stand The late Mr James Sanderson, Oxford Station, owned a part, near the north end but the greater part of the thousand acres belongs to the goverment and Edwardsburg Towship Council.

In 1870 on the six or seven hundred acres of farm land, between the railroad and the marsh, cultivated and growing crops, lived thirty families At this time, the population in this area had reached its height. Now in 1967, only one family lives in this area.

The soil on these farms is light and sandy Many sand hills were originally covered with great, tall pine trees, which were cut and hauled to Prescott and rafted down the St. Lawrence to Quebec City, to be made into masts for warships. Descendents of the original families, living in this area in the early 1800's, are scattered over this continent and many of the familiar family names have disappeared

GROVETON MARSH

Despite the many rural changes, the marsh remains the same I would like to record some of the historical events connected with activities, that this marsh provided for local residents in the years 1912 to 1950

There are three or four entrances to the berry marsh. The one commonly used is the concession road, extending on

up past the railway crossing to the westerly limits and the former Shields property, on the Garreton side of the marsh.

The second entrance is a short distance north of the high-tensioned Hydro line, about one mile north of the concession road. This entrance is gained by travelling the long lane, formerly used by the many families living in this area.

The third entrance is a further half mile north. Only local people know of this northerly route. In the 1920 to 1924 years, when the berries were exceptionally good here, the late Mrs Elizabeth Kingston, a widow, with three sons at home, had the boys cut and brush out a path into the marsh, this way. It proved a short cut for those carrying berries and the results certainly proved that the project was worthwhile. Wellington and Delbert Kingston, who are first cousins, have memories of carrying out twenty-one, eight quart pails of berries, in one day, through this route. At this time they were teenagers, strong and abler than the women, who were doing most of the picking of the berries. Rubber boots were necessary to get through the low-lying area. Once inside the marsh, the heavy boots were laid up to use for going out and lighter shoes were put on. The moss depth was knee-high here, and to carry rubber boots for three or four hours was very tiresome.

Pesonally, I like to remember the earlier years 1912 to 1918. I was a teenager then and my mother made arrangements with local families, that I accompany them berry-picking in the marsh. This was the era when berry-pickers came by the hundreds in horse-drawn buggies or 'democrats' with father, mother and the whole family. They drove many miles early in the morning, coming from Heckston, Mountain, Hallville, Glen Stewart and Cardinal.

Berry-picking and picnic day were combined. The horses were unhitched and tied separately to a stout sapling. Sometimes during the heat of the day, the horses got restless and with flies and other strange annoyances, they caused plenty of trouble. There would be no berry-picking for the rest of the day, for the young boys thoroughly enjoyed a fracas among the horses. Another source of annoyance to pickers was the presence of several wells, in the marsh. These had been dug many years before and men used the water to drench fires. Some were identified by markers and others were not. Some

pickers found out where they were, by accident, and got thoroughly soaked for their trouble.

Local families capitalized on a good blueberry crop. The sale of berries meant the payment of taxes, an extra hundred of flour, a new dress or the start of a little bank account.

One particular day, that I will long remember, was a very sultry, late July one. The humidity increased near the noon hour. Great crowds of pickers had been in the marsh on the previous day and this meant that the best berries were not to be found anywhere. Our pails were not filling up very fast and some pickers were getting discouraged. One middle-aged mother in the group asked her daughter to bring her the container of cold tea, carefully hidden down in the deep moss. She complained of feeling weak. From our concealed position, behind some trees, we saw some new pickers just entering the marsh, a short distance away. The tired mother refreshed from the cold drink, had a bright idea. She poured her half-pail of berries into her daughter's half-pail and said to the daughter, "You take this pail of berries and gradually work your way over toward those people, maybe they will buy our berries." The daughter came back in about half an hour's time with the money in her hand. It seemed to me that ten years was lifted from that tired mothers face.

The picking of berries was not any holiday or pastime for these women but an everyday occupation. It was a great deal easier to carry out the money than to have to walk through that mossy bog and carry a full pail of berries all the way home, no matter how proud you were of them.

There were three or four kinds of berries. The low bush blueberries grew in patches under the white birtches, all across the front end of the marsh. Then theer were the big, blue ones on higher bushes, that were sweet and delicious. The northern area produced the high-bush black variety, both large and small, known as huckleberries. The bushes are on the level of the hands. With your pail or basket securely tied at your waistline, more berries could be picked this way. Women berry-pickers did not wear slacks or jeans in the 1920's. Dresses of strong cotton were made purposely, for berry-picking. These dresses were long to withstand the scratching and tearing of the brush.

Many stories of daily experiences were exchanged by groups of berry-pickers. Some were happy, pleasant adventures, others were sad, leaving impressions that thwarted a return trip. Being caught in that marsh, in a sudden thunder storm was a very unpleasant experience. Coming upon a nest of snakes or disturbing a wild bees' nest encouraged smiles from the adults and shrieks from the young women. The greatest fear was of being lost, and it was easy for the stranger to do. In August, 1948, Mrs. Edward Desjardin, Groveton, wandered on till 2 a.m before a search party found her, almost exhausted, at the Garreton side of the marsh.

Over the years many strange sights were beheld. One noticed the fine dress of some folk entering the berry area, but a couple of hours later you would have difficulty recognizing the same fine clothes or person wearing them. Weary and bedraggled, seeking a cool drink of water, they presented a very different appearance. I was always convinced that those persons who picked and sold their berries, in the marsh, dearly earned their money. Many a ten pound pail of blueberries or huckleberries sold for twenty-five cents in those days.

Composed and recorded by
Mrs. Ernest Somerville, R.R. 3, Spencerville Ontario.
Phone 658-5648

BROUSEVILLE

On January 1st, we Canadians will observe the Centenary of Confederation Our recorded history goes back to Cartier's explorations in 1534 It was not until 1867 that a group of men, namely the Fathers of Confederation, conceived a plan to unite this great country of ours from Atlantic to Pacific Thanks to them we have become a great country both in natural and human resources The second largest country in the world extending over 3,000 miles from coast to coast Our country is made up of thousands of small communities These have a history all their own The one of which I am about to write is Brouseville

Brouseville is located on the Shanly road, in Edwardsburg township, about 3 1/2 miles north of Cardinal Let us turn back the pages of history to the year 1867 Brouseville was then known as Bolton's Corners This name was given because a great many people by the name of Bolton lived here It was a thriving community in those days Some of the names common in the district were, Morgatroyd, Chambers Adams Smith, Dodge, Anderson, Briggs, Grant, Lane, Sayeau Van Camp, Liezert, Bolton and many others A few of these names still exist Many of these men served on the local council.

About this time, Dr Brouse, whose practise was in Prescott, was elected member of Parliament for Grenville County He defeated Mr Walter Shanly, his opponent The name Bolton's Corners was then changed to Brouseville, in honour of Dr Brouse There were no schools at this time There was a hotel, two grocery stores, a jewellery shop, pump shop, blacksmith shop and a carriage shop The pump shop was operated by Mr Vosberg, later by Mr Byers the jewellery shop by Mr Long, the blacksmith shop by Mr Andrew Houston, grocery stores by such men as Mr Henry Morgatroyd, Wm Anderson Eli Fairfield, Geo VanCamp

In 1905, due to the efforts of such men as Henry Morgatroyd, Wm Henderson, Wm Chambers, John Smith, Grant Bros , Robt Dodge and others, a school was built It was built on the property formerly owned by Mrs Bolton. The cost of building this school was $2,000 00 A huge sum at this time. On the opening of the school a lawn social was held on the grounds with local bands in attendance, and speeches made by trustees. The first teacher was Miss Jennie Gilroy of South Mountain, who later became Mrs Worton Adams The next teacher was Miss Nellie Tallmire later Mrs Joe Laughlin of Hallville Some teachers who followed were. Roy Pharoah, Ira McKendry, Miss Bertha Cooper, Frank Sweeny, and others.

The people of the community were very interested in sports. The local grocery store was the gathering place in the evening for young and old Here all the news of the day was made known. Games were played, such as quoits, wrestling, boxing, etc A skating rink was operated by George Shortt and Nathan Dodge A good hockey team, consisting of goal, Frank Shortt; defence Noah Morgatroyd and James Poupore; forward line, centre, Wm Chambers, wings, Jim Scott, Delbert Morgatroyd, Freiman Chambers Brouseville also had a soccer team and softball team They produced many good athletes A race track, where horses were trained and races held, was operated by Mr Wm Anderson Some of the best horses of the day were: Corn Cracker Joe, owned by Willard Adams, and Little Tim, owned by Wm. Anderson

The first Bell Telephone in the vicinity was at Brouseville, owned by Wesley Anderson. The whole scene is now changed Schools, grocery stores and other businesses have become centralized and the old way of life is just a memory.

Today the school is used as a Church Hall by the Presbyterian and United Churches This little school produced many of our leading citizens, such as ministers, doctors, teachers, etc The only business remaining in Brouseville is a modern service station, operated by Mr Arthur VanAllen

I have tried to give you a brief outline of the history of Brouseville We hope out people have contributed in a small way to the building of this fine community in which we live Let us as God-fearing, law-abiding citizens not let our forefathers down, but make our community and our country the very best possible in the years ahead.

PITTSTON

THE PITTSTON STORES

William Pitt owned the farm now occupied by Albert Coughtry. Pittston and received its name from this Pitt family. William Pitt owned a small frame building, which was moved north and back from the main road when the brick store was erected. In this frame building, William Pitt ran a store and postoffice. Later, his daughter, Mary Pitt, who became Mrs. John Gilliland, operated a store and postoffice. Mail arrived from Cardinal three times weekly — later became a daily service. Others who operated the store were the Bishop, the present owners, Ralph and Alice Cooper. On the south-east corner, another store, a frame building erected on posts was operated by Andrew Linnenn, Ed. McIntosh (building was burned and rebuilt), Thomas Timlick who travelled through the country with a cart collecting eggs and delivering groceries, etc. Others who operated this store from time to time were James Raycroft, James Riddell, Charles Wingard, Levi Levere, Ernest Spencer, Elgin Lavier and Orville Brinston. Later the store was burned — Aneil Ault bought the lot and a house was moved to it — now occupied by Cecil Tracey.

GRIST MILL

Where custom grinding was done and a feed business carried on was operated east of corner by John Gilliland. He moved West to Peace River area, and building was sold to John Sayeau, who moved it to corner of Fourth Concession and remodelled it into a house.

CHEESE FACTORIES

About one-half mile west of Pittston store on the same side of the road, a frame cheese factory was erected by a Mr. Thompson, later operated by a Mr. McDonald — was burned out and rebuilt (?), operated by James Leizert, who sold it to William Hunter, who moved it. It was burned and rebuilt by Mr. Hunter and operated for some time until it was closed (milk going to larger areas for manufacturing). This building was purchased by Fred Marshall at Mainsville, who moved it and remodelled it into an apartment dwelling. Milk was brought daily from surrounding area to factory, where at one time 20 cheese a day was made and at times it operated the year around It was a meeting place for farmers who exchanged views as well as news

family, Mr Tom Keyes, who rented the store from Mrs Gilliland, Orville Brunston On ehr death it was taken over by grand-nephew Acil Miller who later sold the business to

SAWMILL

On border of creek on property now owned by Russell Bass, a sawmill was owned and operated by John Lewis, who sold to John McLatchie passing to Thomas McLatchie and Harry McLatchie — mill ceased operation some seventy years ago *Blacksmith Shop* was first owned and operated by Joseph Pitt, later by William Ault Others who operated this shop were Joseph Carmichael, Wesley Grue Andrew McLatchie, Arthur Barclay, Ralph Cummings, Bert Knight, and George Raney, who closed it around 1952

Orange Lodge — "Dufferin Lodge". The Warrant of L O L 1227 was issued by Grand Lodge of British America on December 8, 1866. Lodge in this area was organized at the home of John Weston, lot 5, con 5, Edwardsburg, Master was Joseph Londen On Aug. 7, 1867 it was moved to Joshuas Pitts' Carpenter Shop In 1868 moved to Thomas Londen's Hall For a time meetings were held on the Third Concession in a building owned by the Hopper family In 1889 it was moved to a newly built hall on Lot 8, Con 7, then in 1949 Workman Hall' bought from the United Church at Shanly where meetings still are held with Clarence Barkley, Master for 1967

Public School — S S No 10, First a stone building on the McLatchie property about the centre of S S No 10 As many as 50 pupils were enrolled at one time; in winter young men of 17 and 18 attended while farm work was slack. Early teachers were James Wilson, Abe Wilson, Ida (Hough) Montgomery, Laura Woods, William Woods J D Mills, Mr Collison, Miss Amelia Taylor, Jennie Tyner Howard Fader, Alton Anderson, Jennie Richardson Miller, Hugh Brownlee, Miss Ella Millar, Thos Scobie, Effie Clark, James Ault, Ira

McKendry, R. T. Williams, and Laura Tait. Old School was sold by public auction to Albert Montgomery who tore it down, piled the stone and later sold it to the Counties Road where it was crushed and used in building the County Shanly Road. Two acres of land were purchased from David Pitt and a new modern brick building was erected in 1908.

First teacher in the new school was Miss. Mary Fraser, followed by Julia Kerwin (St. Louis), Orville Ault, Harry Francis Augusta (Lennox) Ferguson, Harry Anderson, Ella Anderson, Luella Burnside, Marjory Fairbairn, Ina Marcellus Helen Robertson, Addie Dobbie, Ruth Smith, Elsie MacDonald, Louise Scott, Elsie Simpson, Cora Davidson, Helen Grant, Catherine Taylor, Jennie Froats, Eleanor Adams, Marilyn Shaver, Nancy Wilkins (Montgomery), Eleanor Christie In 1962 the brick school was closed and pupils from S S No 10 were taken by bus to the new North Edwardsburg Township School at Shanly The brick school was sold to Mr Ralph McCargar in 1966 and remodelled into a house

Churches — The lot where the Pittston United Church now stands was purchased from George and Sarah Hutchcroft on November 26, 1869 (for $1 00) The papers were signed by trustees George Holmes, William Pitt, Silas Webb, Peter Riddell Thornton Huchcroft, Elias Holmes, John Anderson, George Bolton, Alexander Riddell and Joseph Pitt Papers signed spoke of the church as "Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada in conection with English Conference". Before the Parsonage was built at Shanly two Methodist ministers lived in Cardinal and on alternating Sundays preached at Johnstown Mainsville, Cardinal (one) and the other at Pittston, Shanly and Ventnor Ministers were the Reverends, Thompson, Thos McAmmond, Wilkinson, Know, Cleland, W. A Hanna, W E. Wright, Garland Burton J. L Hodgson, Stewart, A. W. Seaton, Long, Lambert, John Hurst, Knowles, and student ministers Stanly Erret, Keith Whitney, Donald Hodgins, Malcom Prophet and John Peters After the Union of the Presbyterian, Congregational and Methodist Churches on June 10, 1925 the church has since been known as the United Church of Canada. On April 15, 1915 a Wumen's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church was organized at the home of Mrs Marcus Riddel. There were 10 charter members, the officers being, Pres Mrs Eldon Webb, Vice Pres Mrs Frank Bass, cor sec Mrs Estelle Ault, rec sec Mrs Rufus Riddell and treasurer Mrs Marcus Riddell. This Society was carried on successfully by the women of the church until 1962 when it became the United Church Women, and is still functioning. Another small frame church situated on the north side of the road a short distance east of the store, and operated by the Holiness Movement people held services for a number of years in the early 1900's but was later torn down and used to help build a church at Cardinal. In the early days of the Methodist Church before they had an organ there, Samuel Miles Liezert led the congregational singing.

Local families in early days were — Riddells, east of Pittston several farms were owned by Riddells, known as Riddell settlement at one time. McIntyres, Alber Montgomerys, Webbs, Pitts, Westons, McMillans, Leizerts, Boyds, Huchcrofts, Martins, Marlattes, Leveres, Holms, Taylors, Montgomerys

Holmes — Geo. Holmes came from England
Harvey Holmes
Roy Holmes ,

Montgomerys — Robert Montgomery lived on land deeded by the crown in 1802, to a Thomas Fraser — lived there before 1850. Samuel Montgomery until 1903, Robert Alexander Montgomery until 1927. George Montgomery 1927 to 1964. Willis Montgomery from 1964 on.

Two other farms, one belonging to Edwin Cooper and one to Herbert Liezert have been in the same family name for three generations.

SHANLY

SHANLY POST OFFICE

In the early days the closest post office was Spencerville.

Through the efforts of the Honourable Walter Shanly, member of Parliament for Grenville, a post office was opened in the community and was called Shanly in honour of this man. This post office was established sometime during the period of 1885 to 1891.

A mail route started at Grant's Mills with a rider who picked up mail at Shanly and took it to Cardinal. He returned the same day with incoming mail. Delivery was three times a week. Postage was three cents. Mr. George Anderson was manager of this post office.

As the mails became heavier, the post office was discontinued and over fifty years ago became R. R. 4, Spencerville.

SHANLY CHURCHES

The religious life of Shanly community had its beginnings in the hearts of brave men and women who gathered for worship in the school house. Service was held where S.S. No. 13 now stands but in a building which preceded the present one.

When more people came to the district, a plain white church was built which seated about two hundred people. This was built on the farm known as the *Tom Wallace Farm* which is now owned by Mr. Charles Gilmer.

The white church served its day and when it was in need of thorough repairing, the congregation decided to move to a new site and build a church of brick and stone. The reason for moving the site was that the Church might be more Central.

Our Church of today was erected in 1893 at a cost of $4,800. The stone for the foundation was quarried from the farm of Mr. Earl Pitt. All the quarrying and hauling was done without cost.

Some of our parents remembered going to Winchester with teams and wagons to bring building materials. The necessary money for the building was on hand when the Church was opened.

At first the Church was attached to the Cardinal Charge but the Pastoral Charge of Pittston, Shanly and Ventnor, as we now know it, was organized June 24, 1899 During its history, Shanly Church has given two people to the active work of the Church — Miss Ida Pitt and Rev. Lindsay Wright

SHANLY SCHOOLS

The first school was an old log school known as Moor's School and it was situated where S S No 13 now stands.

In 1865, a modest stone building was erected on the same site and the community was then called Wallace's Corner

The frame school was built around 1900 and has served the community well At present it is being used to supplement the teaching done in our new North Edwardsburg Township School which was built in Shanly in 1964

SHANLY LODGE

The Warrant of L O L 1227 was issued by the Grand Lodge of British America on December 3rd, 1866 The Lodge was organized on the 26th of December, 1866, at the home of John Weston, lot 5 con 5, of Edwardsburg Joseph Louden was elected as master.

On August 7 1867, it was moved to Joshua Pitt's Carpenter Shop Later in 1868 it moved to Thomas Lauden's Hall and here was styled *"Dufferin"*

The year 1889 brought another transfer, this time to the newly built hall on lot 8 of the 7th concession In 1949 the *"Workman Hall"* was purchased from the United Church. The Lodge was moved there, where it still meets on the second Wednesday of each month

SHANLY CHEESE FACTORIES

The first factory was owned by Mr William Eager of Morrisburg a cheese man in the community of Shanly Mr Harold Soper was cheesemaker and was married to Richard Wallace's daughter

The milk was picked up in thirty gallon cans by Mr William Foster who lived on Mr. William McCormick's farm Mr. Joel Adams (or whoever was salesman) carted the cheese to Brockville and brought the cash home This would, some-

times be as much as $2,000. It took a day for this trip. This factory was situated about 30 to 40 rods north of the village on the east side of the road. This would be on the present Burnside property and there is a pump on the well marking the old location.

The second factory was east of Shanly and just west of Mr. James York's buildings. This was a shareholder factory until it was sold to Mr. Thomas Johnston of Glen Stewart. It was built about 1890 and burned in August of 1952.

HYNDMAN AREA

The road from Highway 16 East to Campbell's Mills School years ago was known as Egypt Street. Some years later it was called Maple Avenue. A row of beautiful hard maple trees grew on each side—hence the name. The home of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Grue was known as *The Maples*.

In early days, farm owners along this road were: James Henry, Milton Dunlop, Simon Jackson, Tom Feely (and later on this same farm—Thomas Payne), James Payne, Abraham Payne, Duncan Nesbitt, Ebenezer Condell, Lewis Grue, Issac Jackson, William Jackson, Phillip Robinson, John Kearns, Thomas Kearns, Sr., Hector Campbell and Jeremiah Gray-the last two being on the Ventnor Road. Only three of these farms are in the origional name - Gray, Campbell and Kearns.

Descendants of some of these early families live in other places. Mrs. Andrew Henry lives in Kemptville and Lettie her sister (Mrs. Reddick) lives near there.

A grandson of Thomas Payne—Hershel Payne—with his wife and son, reside near Prescott. Elzie Nesbitt, grandson of Duncan Nesbitt and his wife are in Prescott, while Carl, another grandson, with his family lives in Brockville. Mrs. Charlie Brown of Spencerville is a daughter of Simon Jackson.

Of the family of Ebenezer Condell and his first wife Hester Ann Whitney, none survive. These were Emery, John, Josiah and Hester Ann. To him and his second wife Harriet

Miller were born seven children, Millar, Jane, Chester, James Roland, Mary Elizabeth (Dell), Harper and Ivan. Of these, only three survive and are living in the U S.A.

Chester Condell, on leaving home went to Chicago, to the Klondike in the Gold Rush of 1898, to California, back to Chicago, retiring in 1952 to Clearwater, Florida where he now lives.

Harper Condell also went to Chicago In June, 1917, he joined the American Field Service as a volunteer Ambulance Driver in the French Army, later transferring to the American Service In 1919 he returned to Chicago, resumed his real estate business, and in 1930 he moved to Los Angeles, Cal where he now resides

Ivan Condell, on leaving home went to Manitoba, then to Chicago, and after attending Business College, worked as a stenographer He was sent to Minneapolis, Min to establish an office there, later became a travelling salesman moved again to Chicago and in 1950 to Dunedin Florida, where he now lives

The late Millar Condell was the first member of his family to go to Chicago, serving as a member of the Columbian Guard at the World's Fair in 1892 At the close of the fair, he joined the Chicago Police Force. He engaged in photography as an interesting hobby, and on his visits to his childhood home he took many photos which can be seen in some community homes here today One was a picture of the Cambell family and the Mill workers, another of Campbell's Mills School with many parents and pupils. Many family groups were also taken

Dell Condell, a retired nurse, passed away in 1965

Two sons of Isaac Jackson—Gordon and Harvey reside in Gananoque, Gordon's son, Basil, is in Pomeroy, Wash.

Of Issac Jackson's three daughters — Florence (Mrs Duncan Selleck) Maude (Mrs. Russell Pittman) and Josie, only Josie is living Sons of Mr and Mrs Duncan Selleck, Orville and Earl, live nearby. Sons of Mr and Mrs Orville Selleck and their children are in this community Their married daughters have moved elsewhere

Thomas Jackson, son of William, had three daughters, Carrie, Amy and Mabel (Mrs, John Davidson), Mrs. Howard Mellon, only child of the John Davidson's, resides at Brinston and is a secondary school teacher

On the Philip Robinson farm, William Sloan later lived for many years. His three surviving sons are Burton of Ventnor, Charles of Hectston, and George of California. Burtons children and grandchildren live nearby.

Mrs. Alonzo Campbell (widow) and James Campbell and his wife of *Campbell Brothers* reside on that homestead, and a great grandson of Jeremiah Gray - Gilbert, with his family and his mother now live on the *Gray* farm.

The paternal great grandfather of Charles Kearns, served twenty-one years in the British Army and was given a grant of land where Charles and his family now live. This is a century farm, having been in the Kearns name, 100 years. In his possesion is an ammunition chest used in the ***Windmill Battle*** at at Prescott, and also a lantern of the type used a century ago. Another great grandson of John Kearns - Andy Kearns with his family, lives in Kingston, and ther are other descendents elsewhere.

The community of Campbell's Mills was thus named, because of a mill near-by, owned first by Hector Campbell and then jointly by his two sons William and John.

In this mill shingles, lumber and cheese boxes were manufactured. In those days it was a familiar sight to see a large horse-drawn wagon, piled high with cheese boxes taken by James Cook Sr. or John Campbell to Hyndman cheese factory and to many other places. Grain was ground in this mill also.

Some of the employees were: William Cook (foreman), Mr. Vanderburg (fireman), James Davidson, Charles Wylie, Peter, Williams and Alonzo Campbell, Myron Beach, Ralph Henderson, James Cook Sr. George Francis, Arthur Robinson Delbert Sayeau, Jerry Wallace, Samuel and Robert Grant.

One day, several years ago, James Campbell Sr. was oiling a shaft which revolved. There was a jutting spike, and Mr. Campbell, wearing an Ulster coat, was caught and whirled around. He was seriously injured and passed away that night.

On the Campbell homestead were two large houses, two barns and the mill about ten rods north-west of these.

On June 10, 1914, while pupils of Campbell's Mills School near-by played during their noon recess, Campbell's Mill was completely destroyed by fire. The blaze started in the engine room and quickly spread. In a short time, the mill, the house and the barn of John Campbell were all razed Only one barn belonging to William Campbell was left standing One house was rebuilt Of the mill, the stone foundation is all that remains and it is almost overgrown with shrubbery

In the old stone house, owned by William Jackson, then by Thomas, his son, and now by Bruce Linnen is a small room, which was used as an office by the first owner, he being a justice of the Peace Here is to be seen a large drawer, once used for legal documents The origional graining of the wood of that drawer, has never been refinished and is one hundred and seven years old.

As an example of the cost of building supplies, in those early days an account follows of the cost of the stone house now occupied by Bruce Linnen Copied from an Account Book of William Jackson, con 9, Edwardsburg

1859	Pounds	Shillings	Pence
April 1, 40 Cord Stones with drawing	20	0	0
Carpenter Bill	25	0	0
Mason's Bill	20	0	0
Lumber including large timbers	50	0	0
Shingles 11 thousand	5	10	0
Lime, 700 Bushels at 6 per bushel	17	10	0
2 Masons' Board - 2 months each	8	0	0
Carpenters Board - 10 months	20	0	0
Labourers Hire	5	0	0
200 pound nails	2	0	0
Paint and Painting	2	10	0
Window and Door Sills	5	10	0
Windows	7	10	0
Digging Cellar	4	0	0
Laths and Drawing	5	0	0
100 pounds lath nails	1	0	0
Window Glazing	1	9	1
7 Doors	1	15	0
150 pounds Lath Nails	1	10	0
100 pounds shingle and board nails	1	0	0
Balusters	1	2	6
12 Locks at 2, 12 pairs Butts and screws	1	15	0

Cellar Door Locks and Hinges	0	14	6
Cubbert (?) locks and fastners	0	7	6
Lathing	4	0	0
Plastering	11	10	0
Window Fastners	0	8	0
Extra Joiner work	4	15	0
Blacksmithing, platebar door step	0	17	6

Total cost is given as 349 pounds, 19 shillings, 6 pence and of this amount the cost of building the main part of the house (probably completed in 1859) was 260 pounds 16 shillings, 7 pence. The kitchen finished in the following year cost 89 pounds, 2 shillings, 9 pence

1861 — August 11. Bargained with Robert Dixon to build a woodshed 44 feet by 23 feet sufficient in height for rafters to come under eaves of the house. Also carriage house 24 by 30 feet, same height, for the sum of thirty dollars and to be paid in wood, produce and cash

Paid the above contract in full, W. J.

1862, January 7,

The account Book from which the above was copied covers a period from 1856 to 1868, and records all sorts of transactions — loans of small sums of money, purchase of materials (e g threshing machine in 1856 for 50 pounds), hire of labour (e g 1857 3 days chopping cordwood 8 shillings 9 pence—about $1 80), sales of staples like flour, sugar, whisky, etc 'up the Grand River" to Pembroke and to Mattawa (this apparently was a three day journey, and must have had to do with supplying lumber camps), etc.

Each years business is neatly recorded and the amount of gain or loss calculated quite precisely

1867, (Confederation Year)

Below is a sample of the type of civil cases, held in the local area by the Justice of the Peace,

Evidence in complaint of Thomas Cook of the Township of Edwardsburgh against William Dunn of the same township for Profanation of the Lord's Day tried this 13th day of May 1867. The parties called the defendant did not appear

I - Simon Jackson, Constable, sworn saith: I did serve the defendant, William Dunn, with a true copy of this summons which was produced in court I served him personally on Saturday, the 11th of May inst

John Skully, sworn, saith: I saw the defendant, Wm. Dunn, ploughing in his own field on Centre Commons, on Sunday the 28th day of April last past; I saw him ploughing in the forenoon and the afternoon of this day in question The field in which he was ploughing I think was about 50 rods from the publick road. John Skully

Harrison Cook, Sworn, saith: I saw the defendant, Wm. Dunn, ploughing in his own field on Centre Commons, in the 8th con. of Edwardsburgh, on Sunday the 28th of April last past. I saw the defendant ploughing in the said field in both the forenoon and the afternoon of the day in question Harrison Cook

The Decision of this Court is that the Defendant, William Dunn, be fined in the sum of Four Dollars for said offence, and then pay the further sum of Four Dollars and twenty five cents costs in this behalf making in all Eight Dollars and Twenty-five cents, ordered to be paid forthwith, and if not paid to be levied by Distress and Sale of his goods and chattels, and in default of sufficient then to be imprisoned in the Common Gaol in Brockville in the County of Leeds for a space of two months unless the said several sums together with the costs of conveying the said Wm. Dunn to the common gaol be sooner paid Wm Jackson, J P.

Paid the above fine and costs May 16th, 1867

Evidence in case between Bridget Dogherty and Joseph Tomlison tried February 11th, 1862

John McCaughey sworn I was going to Kemptville on Wednesday, the 5th and Bridget Dogherty was waking (walking) behind the sleigh When I and complainant was passing Joseph Tomlinson's, Tomlinson's dog ran from the yard and jumped against the complainant I did not see the dog take her dress There was a little scuffle between Mrs. Dogherty and the dog; I seen Mrs Dogherty strike at the dog to keep him off from biting her *Signature of John McCaughey*

Anne Jennings, sworn: Mrs. Tomlinson told me that she had to keep watch of the dog to keep him from going ou to people traversing the road, and since she told me that she was afraid of my children going that way to school

her mark X (Ann Jennings) William J

Cross examined by defendant, did not say that the dog bit any of my children

Bridget Dogherty, sworn On last Wednesday I was passing Joseph Tomlinson's house Tomlinson's dog came out at me on the road I did not see the dog until he had hold of me by the frock which he tore

her mark X Bridget Dogherty

Mrs Dogherty recalled says that the injury the dog done her drefs was worth half a dollar

her mark X Bridget Dogherty

Decision of the Court is that Joseph Tomlinson be fined in the sum of 2/6 to be paid to the complainant and the further sum of 16/9 for Costs ordered to be paid in ten days, payment to be levied by distress sale of the goods and chattels of the said Joseph Tomlinson, and in default of sufficient distress the said Joseph Tomlinson to be imprisoned in the County Gaol in Brockville for the space of ten days

William Jackson, J P John Johnston, J P

The school section was comprised formerly of what is now Hyndman and Campbells Mills School Sections The school was on property now owned by Chester Gilmer This large Section was later divided and the first school building of S S No 17, Edwardsburg was erected in 1876

The first building was a frame one with brick veneer Later this veneer was removed and the building was clapboarded A photo of this School as it was origionally, was presented to the school by the late Mrs W D Grue In this photo are many of the pioneers of the School Section

Trustees who were in office at the time of its erection were Messrs Ebenezer Condel, Hector Campbell and John Kearnse The cost of the building was around Four hundred and fifty dollars The land was purchased from Thomas Kearns for thirty dollars.

The first teacher was Mr. Thomas McDowell, who was in charge for two months. He was succeeded by Miss Martha Graham. Other teachers were the Misses Gertrude Moore, Rose McCann, Mary Merrick, Emma Robertson, Anna Mackey, Margaret Davidson and then William Goodin, Alfred McKee and George Roddick.

Early records show that Mr William Imrie, and Mr. Ebenezer Condell, on April 10, 1880 drove to Heckston to hire a teacher, Miss Rose McCann, for $15 per month. At that time Rev. Mr. Blair of Spencerville was Superintendent of Education, and persons wishing to teach went to him for a form of Education.

Other teachers were Misses Edith Dillabough, Carrie Jackson, Olive Markey, Susie Lattimore, Flora Shannon, Gladys Lennox, Ethel Gore, Amanda Tait, Helen Cameron, Augusta Lennoy, (Mrs) Agnes Robinson, Katie Dukelow, Adelaide Francis, Hilda Cowell, Martha Kearns and Mr Smith and Mr Harry Baldwin.

A second new floor was laid in the building, and single seats were purchased in 1914 or 1915.

Trustees of more recent years were Messrs William Campbell, Alex Brown, Howard Nesbitt, James Campbell and Samuel Kearns.

The school has borne the name of Campbell's Mills School after the mill which stood nearby, the property of *Campbell Brothers* and which was burned in 1914.

In 1947, this School Section entered the Township School Area. Mr Archie Brown served as a member of this Area Board, and later was its Secretary-Treasurer until May 1966.

This school was closed in June 1964, and its pupils transported to a newly-built six-room school at Shanly.

East of Campbell's School, farm owners were William Imrie, Duncan Nesbitt (who moved from a farm west of the school), Henry Elbare, James McKee, Stringer McFadden, Henry Moore, William McKee, Richard Conley, Erastus Grant, Albert McFadden, Robert Murdock, Wesley Grant, Austin Fennell, James Robinso, William Brown.

Of these families, Marvin McFadden, Archie Brown and Hubert Robinson and their families are descendants living in the community, but others have moved to other places.

Hyndman Cheese Factory was origionally owned by James A. Hyndman, whose widow Mrs Ida Hyndman, is now the only person of that name left in the community

This factory was a red fram building built in 1898 which served the dairy farmers of the area A fire destroyed it in 1933 and another was built to replace it, the same year In 1948 this cement block factory was remodelled A few years later, after the death of James Hyndman, his nephew Lawrence Pelton continued the work and enlarged the premises to the fine modern building it is today In 1958, it was converted to *Dairyland Food Products* and is a Limited Company the Manager of which is Lawrence Pelton

In past years, each farmer brought his own milk to the factory but now it is brought by trucks from the surrounding area, and from points as far distant as Richmond

In connection with this factory there is a General Store

Just East of the Pelton home was once a small cemetery but this has long since disappeared

Across the road and a short distance farther East is an old stone house which has an interesting history Beside it, on the bank of the Nation River is the origional site of Grant s Mills

The first *Grant* to come to Canada was William, an officer in the *Highlanders* He served under General Wolfe, who scaled the Heights at the Plains of Abraham near Quebec, in September, 1759

After the war he returned to Scotland and remained there For his services in the Rebellion, son Lewis Grant, drew quite a large tract of land in Canada, which became the Grant homestead for many years

Lewis Grant, William's son, was born in Scotland and died at Grants Mills. He served as a Deputy Government Surveyor till June, 1800 He came down the nation River to his land grant, and settled at what became Grants Mills on lot 7 in the 9th concession of Edwardsburg He commenced building a mill on the bank of the river in the spring of 1801 He also built a dam across the river to provide water power and a house in which to live, which he occupied until his death This is supposedly the first flour and grist mill and dam on the Nation River and the only one for some time between Kingston and Montreal. He drew machinery by ox-team from Montreal for his mill. People came from By Town (now Ottawa) Waddingham, N Y and from all the surrounding country to have grinding done One of the large grinding stones is still to be seen on the bank of the river.

To him and his wife (Annie Gurnsey) were born seven children Lewis Daniel, Alexander and Allen Nancy, Mary, and Rachael. He was known as Squire Grant.

Daniel Grant, son of Lewis, was born at Grants Mills and died there His wife was Elizabeth Sarah Montgomery He inherited the mill from his father and also built a sawmill and conducted an extensive business at this location There was a shingle mill and a carding mill for carding wool for spinning A cabinet shop was rented to Philemon Beach

Daniel built a large stone house on the bank of the Nation River which is in excellent condition to this day This was in 1845 proven by the date carved into the arch keystone over the front door.

The ravine on the other side of the road—full of water in those days—was used to store the logs and they were sluiced across the road to the mill, which must have stood behind the present house

Daniel Grant was married twice. Of his first family there were four children Erastus, Mary, Maria and Wesley Of his second family there were: William, Ethel, Margaret and Bertha.

Daniel's oldest son Erastus was born at Grant's Mills and died at Vancouver, B C His wife was Margaret Robinson and they had three children, Eldon, Ernest and Ida the last two dying when they were children

Mary, daughter of Daniel, married William Imrie of Ventnor They had two daughters, Eliza (Mrs Elisha Adams) and Jennie (Mrs W. A. Dinwoodie-died 1929) Maria, a teacher married Henry McQuaig of Hulbert Their only son Wesley McQuaig now resides in Prescott. Wesley Grant married Fanny Imrie and they had no family

Of Daniel's second family, only William and Ethel married A daughter of Ethel (Tuck) is Mrs Fred Baily of San Carlos California

William, who inherited the home from his father Daniel, married Margaret Moses, and they had four children Edna (deceased), George, Mabel (Jordan), and Gordon, who with their mother Mrs. Wm. D. Grant, reside in Regina. Gordon, a former Mayor of Regina is presently Minister of Highways in the Saskatchewan Legislatue.

Erastus, his wife and small son Eldon moved to California where they remained for three years, then returned to the farm. Mrs. Grant's sisters, Mrs. Matilda Beckett settled near Kemptville and Mrs. William McCarley at Grant's mills.

Erastus was given a farm off the upper end of the homestead (now occupied by Archie Brown) and he farmed all his life as he did not care for the milling.

The origional homestead with the present big stone house was handed down from Lewis Grant, to his son Daniel, to his son William D., who sold it to Eldon Grant in 1900.

The country by this time had become settled. The mill was sold by Daniel Grant to Joseph Hyndman, father of Mrs. Eldon Grant, who operated it until a short time before his death in 1901. He sold it to Joe Major who operated it for about five years, along with a small grocery store. The buildings were eventually torn down and only the great strong stone house remains. The dam is gone, and now only a small gentle stream flows over the rocky rapids.

When Joseph Hyndman received the contract for drawing the mail from Cardinal and running the Post Office at the Cheese factory, the name was changed to Hyndman. Thus passed out the memory of the name of Grant's Mills.

Eldon Grant was born at Grant's mills and died at Vancouver. He married Bertha Hyndman. At the time of his marriage, his father divided his farm and built a house for him. Two sons, Harry and Earl were born in this house. In 1900 he sold this farm to William Brown, and bought the one with the *stone house* from his half-uncle Wm. D., who went to Regina, Sask. Here two more sons were born, Lorne and Stanley.

In 1907 he sold this farm to Mr. Sam Brown and for the first time in its history the land passed out of the name and possession of *Grant*. He moved to Regina, and then to Vancouver, B.C. Here their only daughter, Verna was born.

Of these children of Eldon, Dr. Harry Grant and his brother Earl are deceased, Lorne is in Greensboro, N.C., Stanly in Galt, and Verna (Mrs Porteous) in Vancouver, and there are descendants of these

Today the old Grant homestead is owned by Mr and Mrs. C D Boyle, who, in the two years it has been in their possesion have been extremely interested in its natural and historic beauty Within its old stone walls is a modern home, on the walls of which hang specimens of Mrs Boyle's own excellent handicraft, wall hangings Depicted in two of these are ancient landmarks — the Blue Church and the Old Windmill at Prescott

They have given the name of ***Millcroft Farm*** to this home but their worthy Centennial Project is to erect a prominent sign informing the public that it is the origional site of Grants Mills

When the large school section was divided, land was bought from the McCarley's and a frame school house was eerected a short distance west of the one now standing This School Section became No 23 Edwardsburg This building was later sold in parts, and the present one was built in 1914

In early years, William Richard Conley, was caretaker of this Hyndman School receiving an annual salary of 5 dollars and supplying cedar kindling

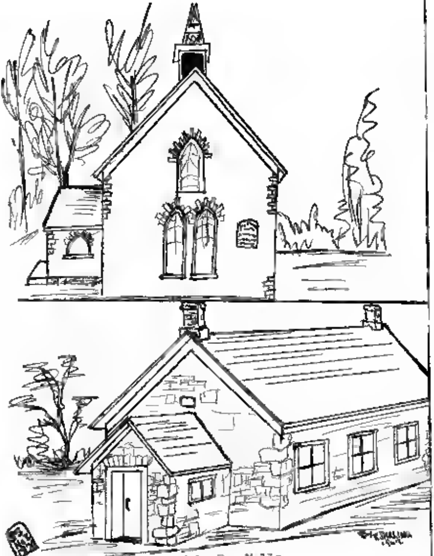
Some of the men who served as trustees were, Thomas Francis, Isaac McCarley, John Conley, Lewis Grant, Alex Francis and Hubert Robinson, Robert Conley, Joseph Robinson, Sam Grant, Mervin Colbourne, Howard Robinson and Harold Francis Lawrence Pelton served as Secretary-Treasurer at one time

Teachers of this school (not in order of service) were, Misses Bertha Cockerbie, Etta Anderson, Jennie Armstrong, Jennie Shaw, Fanny Hayes, Flossie Clifford, Maria Grant, Gertrude Loughlin, Agnes Raycroft, Margaret Torrance, Augusta Lennox, Mabel Johnson, Lillian Boyd Daisy Good, Ella Anderson, Lila Lennox, Isabel Hyndman, Winifred Boyd Marion Shaver, Roberta Cummings Edith Weedmark, Leila Bresee, Mrs. Norma Francis Mrs Evelyn Francis and Messrs Robertson, Bob Mitchell, Ray Levere, William McShane, Charles McGill, Clarence Brown and Willis Fletcher

In June 1964 this school was closed and its pupils also transported to the new North Edwardsburg Public School at Shanly

ADDENENDUM

This section of the History of Edwardsburg Township has been added by the Edwardsburg Centennial Committee to "A History of Edwardsburg" as a part of their effort to present the most complete history of the township possible.



compiled by Ray Mills

HISTORY OF CRYSTAL ROCK

(LIMEKILN)

Crystal Rock, or Limekiln, includes all parcels or tracts of land within the boundary of old school section No 8, Edwardsburg. This comprised the northerly part of the second concession, all of the third concession, and a bit of the southerly part of the fourth concession and extends east of Highway 16 for approximately two miles, and west to the Canadian Pacific Railway Line.

The early settlers were of English, Irish, and Scotch descent, and the purpose of this history is to acquaint the present and future generations with the [illegible] of people who settled this community,—a "look-back" at their way of life.

The land for the most part is hilly, interspersed with fertile valleys. There are two great gravel and limestone ridges. One begins on the Beatty Homestead on the second concession and runs northeastward for a distance of one and a half miles and ends on the Gore Homestead. The other one begins on the former Connell farm and runs almost parallel to the other; it ends on what was once the Hugh Scott farm, now owned by Theodore King.

The hills were at one time covered with the choicest of hardwoods. In the valley between wound a trail travelled by David Spencer on his hunting trips to the Nation River. On the western slopes of both ridges immense quantities of gravel were uncovered while on the top and eastern slopes limestone was unlimited. No small wonder when the forest was driven back, with such great quantities of rock, the early settlers turned to the manufacture of lime for their meagre living.

The first lime was made in pits. A hole was dug in the ground, flat stone piled in, and logs were drawn up and rolled on top. This method took a great deal of time and much fuel. One of these old pits was on the Mill's property. This method was used about the year 1840 and the later method was the kiln. The kiln was built up with round stone in the form of an arch, covered with flat stone, and heaped with limestone. The wood was fed into the arch thus formed and one week of steady firing was required. It has been said that at night one could look out and see "limeliln burning in all direction", hence our neighbourhood's early name, Limekiln. We have no record of when the kiln was fired but we know that the largest one was on Johnny Gore's farm now covered over by Highway 16, directly in front of the residence of Ray Mills. Mr. Gore is said to have sold lime for 50 cents a wagonload. The last lime known to have been made in the community was about 1904 when John Newman burned his kiln for the last time and sold his lime to the Canada Starch for 30 cents a bushel. This kiln is directly behind the Anglican Church, still in fair state of preservation, on the farm owned by Keith Cameron.

Another source of income in earlier times came from the sand hills. This belt extends from the third to fourth concession and takes in lot 27 to 31. It was once covered with stately white pines which were cut into square timber and floated down the St. Lawtence River to Quebec on rafts, but when these trees were cut down farmers had to search for another source of income.

Due to the elevation of the land, drainage was no problem, and it was found that rye could be grown successfully. This crop flourished from 1860 to 1900 with a market for all one could gow at Wiser's Distillery at Prescott.

At the northerly limit of the sand hills an Indian burying ground was discovered and from year to yearnew finds of relics were uncovered. Even todayone can find pieced of pottery. Reforestation was begun on the westerly limits in 1931 on the farm

of Abraham Newman, and since that time has extended eastward until today the great sand hills have almost disappeared.

As time passed more land was cleared and farming took over from the forest. The early settlers grew hops for making bread. There were several hop yards in the neighbourhood. Two large ones were on the Brady farm and one on the Dunnegan farm operated by James Gore. During the years 1875 to 1895 there was a ready market for hops at the Labatt and McCarthy breweries in Prescott. Boys were always employed for a few weeks in September to pick the hops. They were gathered in boxes and put in a kiln to dry before being taken to market. Early in this century the hops became diseased and the business had to be abandoned. It has always been said that this blight had a direct bearing on the closing of the breweries in Prescott.

On October 23, 1884, half an acre of land on lot No. 24 owned by William Gore was sold to William Thompson, Ashley VanCamp, and Samuel Webb, and a factory was built in Limekiln. By this time dairying was coming along and the need for a market was urgent. This factory was known as Thompson No. 5 As time passed Aron Gore and Thomas Connell bought out Mr. Thompson and operated the factory for two years. About 1904 Mr. Gore bought Thomas Connell's Share and the old factory was replaced by a modern one. Machinery was installed in the new factory to make whey butter as well as cheese. Overhead was finished off for living quarters Milk was delivered in 30 gallon cans and drawn on one-horse milk wagons. After unloading the milk the driver proceeded to the whey vat to load up with whey for his pigs. It was bad for the man who got out of line because the milk was usually brought in before Breakfast and each man was in a hurry to get away. Each patron was required, once during a season, to take a load of cheese to the Cardinal Station. This was an

all-day trip with a team and lumber wagon. The factory usually closed for the winter months and opened again in April. The factory shut down in 1924.

From 1880 to 1994 it was a boon to the farmer in the winter months to get "slop" for his livestock. This was a by-product of the Wiser Distillery and was made available at 10 cents a barrel in liquid form. The cattle thrived on this slop. It was pumped out of huge vats almost at boiling point, usually into 45 gallon barrels, five or six to a sleigh. It never mattered if a barrel leaked because as soon as the hot liquid touched the leak it was sealed immediately. The trips were made over the old "Marsh Road" to Prescott, at least twice a week.

Education of the mind and spirit was a must. Before the old log school house was built on the Dwyer property, later the John Newman farm, a school teacher spent one week with each family in the community. For this he, or she, received room and board and ten dollars a month. Then a log school was constructed and used for both schoolroom and for church services until in 1870 the new stone church was built on the same site as the old log school. The contract for building the new school was given to Thomas Kelly for the sum of four hundred sollars. The trustees at that time were Abraham Newman, James Scott, and John Simons. The teacher the employed was Miss Elizabeth Sterten. The attendance of the school has varied greatly from time to time and in the early part of this century it reached a peak of 65 pupils. The school was governed by local trustees until 1948 when the township area board came into effect. Fond memories of the old stone schoolhouse are the Christmas concerts and the trips to the lakes on Arbor Day, the first Friday in May. Some of the pupils from this school have settled in homes in this community, some have received notable positions elsewhere among whom may be considered--Edward Scott, newspaper editor in New York City, William Newman, M. P., Gordon Newman, former missionary to Japan; Howard Mills Sr travelling auditor for C. P. R.; Graham Gore, educator (an article in the paper last year quoted

Graham Gore as being one of the highest paid educators in Canada.) In later years June Laushway in 1959 and Rose Marie Laushway in 1964, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Laushway, won Ontario scholarships. The school closed in June 1961 and the pupils were taken to South Edwardsburg School at Johnstown.

Religious needs had to be met. Before the churches were built, church services were, as mentioned, held in the old log school and the minister would visit his parish on horse-back. The Methodist Church was built about the year 1874-75 on land donated by John Mills. This was a frame structure built from pine lumber by local labour. The name of the church was Ebenezer meaning stone of help, because, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us". William Mills was the first child baptized in this church. The church became part of Spencerville circuit and services were held every other Sunday evening with Sunday School every Sunday. Abraham Newman was the lay preacher. In February 1930 the congregation joined with Spencerville and the church was closed. It has since been converted into a private home, the residence of John Faber. The Anglican Church also held services in the old log school until their church was built in 1881 on land donated by John Newman. This church became a mission at that time in the parish of Edwardsburg and was named St. James Church. It is of brick structure. Service is held every Sunday, the minister coming from Cardinal. In 1961, after the school was closed, the Anglican Church bought the old stone school and grounds for a parish hall. Much remodelling has been done in recent years both to church and hall. The Presbyterians in the neighbourhood always attended church at Maineville, and the Catholics went, some to Spencerville, and others to Prescott. There never has been a church built here for either faith. The Orange Hall No. 106 was built before the churches and housed one of the oldest lodges in early Ontario. This also was on John Newman's farm beside the Anglican Church and where the Harold Fairfield house now stands. The lodge flourished until the early 1920's when the building was struch by lightning and burned. Another building was erected on the same spot by Abraham Newman and the lodge carried on a few years longer until it joined with Cardinal and the building was sold. It used to be a gathering place for the boys in summer to hear the band practicing for the 12th of July.

Mail was received in the early days from Prescott whenever one went for it. Someimes the neighbours brought mail for each other and this went on until word got around that the government was establish a post office. A meeting was held in the schoolhouse to decide on a name. Many wanted to retain "Limekiln", some suggested "Edwardsburg Centre", and some thought "Crystal Rock". The vote was taken and the new post office opened in 1907 in the house of William Gore (now the home of Ray Mills) with William Gore as postmaster, and it became Crystal Rock, Ontario. The cheese factory adopted the new name as well, in fact, the whole community became Crystal Rock. By many of the older ones, however, it is still referred to as "Limekiln". A Mrs. Ellis brought the mail to the post office from Prescott and it became quite a gathering place in the evenings for news and gossip. This office was in operation until 1913 or 1914 when we began to get our mail by rural delivery and the route became known as R.R.-5 Spencerville.

In the early days Crystal Rock boasted one hotel known as "Kelly's Inn". It was operated by James Kelly and was situated where the Northway Lunch and B A Service Station now stands. As well as at the inn, whiskey was sold by Mrs. Linnen at what is now Dukelow's Corner, and farther north near the schoohouse by Biddy Mills.

In the community there was a blacksmith shop, then operated on the Ned Dunnegan farm which was later owned and farmed by Colin Riddell. John Simons was a cooper and he made his butter-tubs, barrels, kegs, etc. on the farm now owned by Gerald Shanahan, Frank Whitly was the shoemaker who served the whole community. John Lawson made coffins from pine lumber for five dollars. During a funeral these were drawn on lumber wagons since no hearsed were abailable. The King brothers, James, and "Protestant John" made wooden shingles for roofing. Their old shingle horse is still owned by the family and was on exhibition at the Spencerville Fair 1967.

Wages were low from 1850 to 1900. Many of the men sailed in the summer, others were employed building the railroad from Prescott to Ottawa and later for double-tracking the Grand Trunk, now the C. N. R. Richard Beatty tells of walking from home with his lunch to work on the railroad for 11 cents an hour. Later, when a contractor by the name of Cleveland built the "North Channel", the wages had gone up to 15 cents an hour. This was during the 1880's. After the year 1900, and until about 1955, James Kings son William operated a shop on his farm where Theodore now lives. He repaired machinery, built sleighs, and did all kinds of woodwork. Dan Simons was a carpenter whose shop was across the road from Clifford Scott's house. He made hand-sleighs for children and could do any fine carpenter work.

Space will only permit the last names of the pioneer families who settled this district around the year 1784. The names are Scott, Mahony, Hodge, Cotter, Gore, Simons, Jenkinson, Comstock, Lawson, Dukelow, Beatty, Downey, Edwards, Daly, Hogan, Devereaux, Dwyer, Mitten, Reid, Brady, Dunnegan, Mills, Newman, Connell, Kelly, King, Whitly, Carney, Ringling, McGuigan, Wallace, and Humes.

There were no good roads so communication was poor. The township paid for road-work done by farmers by deducting an amount from their taxes. Then in 1919 word was received from Toronto that a highway was to be built linking Prescott to Ottawa. This gravel road was completed by 1923 and was called the Prince of Wales Highwasy No. 16. The gravelling was done by men and horses, and this was an extra source of income for the farmers. In 1928 the government gave Harvey Construction the contract for paving the roads, and the highway then became known as King's Highway 16. The highway has meant much to Crystal Rock in many ways. Various new homes have been built through the years, also three service stations, and two restaurants.

The telephones were first installed here by the Bell Telephone Company in 1916 with Cardinal as the

local exchange. On May 26, 1923, Leeds and Grenville Telephone Company took over and operated until 1959 when the Bell Telephone Company resumed ownership.

Ontario Hydro was brought into our homes in 1948 This also added greatly to the development of the cimmunity

Since industry has moved into this area agriculture is no longer the main source of livelihood. Many people are employed in factories and offices but still prefer to live on the land and enjoy the freedom that country life offers at Crystal Rock.

This history has been based on facts, dates, and figures obtained from records and from information made possible by older residents For this we are pleased to mention the following names: the late Clarence Mahony and Aaron Gore, also Richard Beatty, 92, and Ed Mills, 90 still residing in this neighbourhood.

GARRYOWEN

Garryowen is that area of the sixth concession, commencing about one mile east of No 16 Highway and continuing for about 1½ miles toward the Cardinal Pittston road and also including Rock Street, (the road on which Jack Roddick lives)

This area was first settled by three Bannon Bros., William John and Peter William Dove John Shahan, Tom McIvor George Martin, Charles Spencer John Roddick, George Linnen and a Shirtan whose first name appears to be lost. These first settlers all came from Ireland

The stone school house was built on Rock Street and the school road was built for the benefit of the inhabitants of the sixth concession

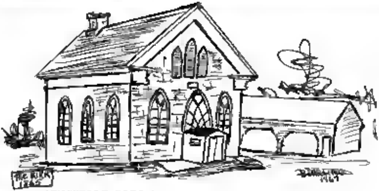
A cheese factory was built on the corner of the George Martin farm in 1892 by W R Hunter and the first cheese was made in 1893 This factory operated until the late 1940's by Mr Hunter and then by the late John Alkerton until it was closed.

The Wm. Fairbairns and Wm. Armstrongs settled north of the school towards the Shanly road on Rock Street Thomas and Andrew Hunter and Wm. Lewis settled in the area west of the cheese factory toward the highway while the Connells settled on lot No 20

In these early days there were great losses suffered by the farmers to their flocks of sheep owing to the large number of roving wolves

For a number of years there was an annual picnic held in Roddick's Grove. Many of the happy participants came from as far as Prescott to enjoy the sports and ball games which were finally topped off by a bountiful basket picnic lunch.

Today you will still find the descendants of most of the early settlers living on the home places and while the school has closed down and the cheese factory has gone from the landscape Garryowen remains a close knit, friendly small community



MAINSVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The early settlers of the township of Edwardsburg who adhered to the Presbyterian Faith and form of worship erected 3 small churches known at the time as Spencers Mills now (Spencerville). The Log Church at Raneys Corners now (Mainsville) and Port Elgin now Cardinal.

As early as 1835 these were organized into the Spencerville charge.

The first settled pastor was Rev. Jas. Geggie inducted at Spencerville 1846. His successor was Rev. A. Melville who came in 1856 and was inducted in 1857, he continued here until 1862 when he moved to Westport

Mr. J. B. Mullin a student of Divinity at Queens College, Kingston was sent by the missionary association of the college to the mission field at Spencerville. In the spring of 1860 this energetic young student in looking about to extend his sphere of usefulness discovered the Log Church at Raneys Corners which at that time had been cut off from the Spencerville Circuit. Arrangements were at once made to have regular afternoon service. Mentioned in the early days of the Presbyterian Church at Raneys Corners were Scotts, Hoppers, Raneys, Gores and Pauport on the 3rd line, Wylies, VanCamps, in the 2nd Concession Wm. Byers on the 4th and some 3 or 4 families of Riddles on the 5th line. Besides the Montgomerys and others.

Mr J. B. Mullin graduated in 1862 and was called to Spencerville and Raneys Corners staying till 1869.

In the year 1865 the present stone church was erected. Mr. Neil Raney gave the land and assisted the minister in supervising the work. The first trustees were: Louis Paupore, John VanCamp, John Hopper, James Scott, James Riddell and Wm. Byers. This church was named St. James Church.

Rev. Elias Mullan was unducted in 1870 remaining until 1875. Raneys Corners was now called Maineville.

Spencerville and Mainsville were united and called Rev. Wm. Dey D. D. who conducted the 50th Anniversary

A few years later Maineville and Cardinal were joined under pastoral care of Mr McKiblun who remained 9 years. Rev Geo. MacArthur B. A. of Finch was inducted 1885 during his stay the organ and choir was introduced e continued to serve the Kirk until 1907. Then Rev T. A. Sadler remained from 1908 to 1913, Rev. D H Currie 1914 to 1918, Rev. C. C. Salisbury 1918 to 1923 followed by Rev H. M. McCurlie who only remained 2 Years.

The turmoil and stress of Church Union in 1925 did not change the continuity of the Mainsville Presbyterians. Mr. A. H Barker B. A. came in 1925 remaining 7 years. Rev Russell Archer was called in 1933 and remained 3 years, leaving the youngest man to minister to the Presbyterian people

Rev Gibson followed in 1937 and remained 3 years.

Rev Wm. Fitzsimons became pastor Sept 1941 remaining until May 1953.

Rev. J. A. McMillan was preacher from 1954 to 1958 followed by Rev. J H Greene in 1960 to 1965.

The Rev R. W. Johnson present minister on the charge began his ministry here Sept 1965, and has untertook to close this little church which had served the people of the Presbyterian faith for well over 100 years.

MAINSVILLE CEMETERY

The Cemetery on the Third Concession Road near Mainsville had its beginning around the year 1895 and was used as a Community Cemetery. People of all Protestant denominations are interred there. During the building of the canal at Cardinal quite a number of burial plots were moved to Mainsville.

Mr. Thomas Campbell gave the land and families of the community helped to put up a fence and steel gates. In later years when Mr. S. Pinkus owned the adjacent farm he also contributed a piece of land to the west side. Hilliard A. Adams was the secretary and had charge of the map and the letting of burial plots.

In 1949 Third Line Women's Institute now known as "Mainsville Centre W. I." purchased paint and members painted the fence and gates. Members have recently gave the fence posts a second coat of paint.

On August 1st, 1962 a public meeting was held for the electing of trustees. Eleven persons were present. Mr. Hilliard Adams, Clifford Scott, Herbert Byers and William Burchell, William Newman were elected trustees.

At the first meeting of the named trustees Hilliard Adams was named board Chairman, William Newman Treasurer, and Clifford Scott Secretary.

After a discussion on By-Laws maintenance and perpetual care the wheels were set in motion to have the Cemetery come under the Perpetual Care plan.

All plot owners or adherents were contacted for funds to start the project. Now in only 5 years the Cemetery now has 46 plots under Perpetual Care

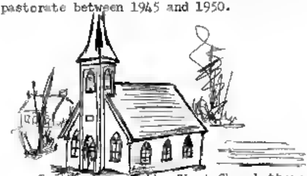
Clifford Scott and William Newman using a stencil marked the plots under perpetual care in 1966,

After William Newman moved to Calgary, Clifford Scott was elected Secretary Treasurer.

The Mainsville Cemetery now has a caretaker and is one of the finest in the township proving what a little extra effort can do.

MAINSVILLE UNITED CHURCH

Very little history of the early days of the Methodist Church can be traced due to the loss of the Church records by fire, in the library of the parsonage during the period of Rev. Dr Sexsmith's pastorate between 1945 and 1950.



In the days of the first Church there were 18 members, services drew large crowds but few became members. Around 1878 the membership grew to near 50 The Methodist Church at Raneys Corner's (now Mainsville)was a part of a 6 point charge. The other points were Johnstown, Pittston, Shanly, Vennor, and Cardinal. The minister had an assistant to help minister to the people

The present church was built in 1893 on the same site as the old building, some of the old bricks were cleaned and used.

It was during Rev. Elie Reynolds ministry that both Mainsville and Cardinal Churches were built. He remained from 1891 to 1894.

Ministers who served on the charge included;

Rev. Thomas McAmmond	1894--1895
Rev. William Rylance	1895--1897
Rev. William Craig	1897—1900
Rev. George Stafford	1900--1904
Rev. James Humphrey	1904--1907
Rev. Harry Walker	1907--1911
Rev. George Stafford	1911--1915
Rev. Albert Cleland	1915—1919
Rev. J. R. Cooper	1919—1923
Rev. Wm. Wright	1923--1928
Rev. Mahlon Robinson	1928—1929

Rev
Rev
Rev
Rev
Mr
Rev
Mr
Re
Rev
Rev
and

Rev. Archie L. Sisco	1929--1934
Rev. W. W. Jones	1934--1943
Rev. Dr. E. D. B. Sexsmith	1943—1950
Rev. Mark Reeves	1950--1952
Mr. Harry Seeley(student)	1952--1953
Rev. Fred Rice	1953--1957
Mr. Kieth Whitney(student)	1957--1958
Rev. J. Winsor	1958--1961
Rev. Ralph Collins	1961--1962
Rev. Robert Crooks	1962--1966

and present minister Rev. R. Pentinga

MAINSVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Mainsville Public School was one of the oldest schools in the district. The first schoo was built of logs across the road from where the new school was built in 1860 on property owned by Morton Adams.

Nook Morgatroyd and Miss Margaret Delaney still living in this community attended school here. Rt. Hon. Geo. P. Graham attended school here while his father Rev. W. H. Graham was minister of the church at Raney's Corners now now Mainsville. Rev. Bazil Adams son of Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Adams (all living) attended school at Mainsville also.

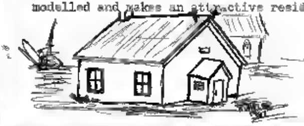
Some teachers were:

Mrs. Mosher
Mr. Pearson
Warren Bush
I. Melville
Miss M. Dodge
Mr. Hurley
Miss D. Dawson
Mr. Gray
Miss H Wallace
Miss M. Linnen
Mr. Woods
Sam Marlatt
Miss Young
Frank Armstrong
I. D. Mills
Miss Dixon
Mr. Connell
Mrs. Geo. Vancamp

and from 1916 some of the teachers included:

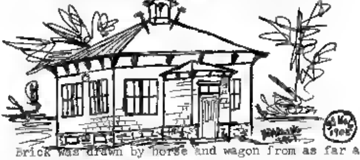
Miss G Hinton
Mrs G Wallace
Miss Edna Glenn
Miss Olive Hodge
Miss Velma Ellis
Margaret Mc Guire
Doris Foster
Clarence Brown
Mrs Emma Webls
Dale Simpson
Mrs T King
Mrs Ed Francis
Mrs G Arnott
Mrs Garrett
Mrs J Kinch

The school closed in 1960 and the student from this community were transported by bus to Johnstown where they attend the new South Edwardsburg Public School The old stone school has now been remodelled and makes an attractive residence



BROUSEVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Brouseville public school was erected in 1905 and was known as the most modern school of the times. Three men were largely responsible for the beginning of this project, namely- Noah Morgatroyd, William Anderson and William Chambers.



Brick was drawn by horse and wagon from as far away as Morrisburg After the completion a social was held to help defray expences. The cost of the school was $2000.00 Miss Jennie Gilroy of South Mountain was the first teacher beginning Sept. 1905 with an attendance of 50

Other teacher wo served here were:

Neller Tallmire
Roy Dharoah
Ira McKendry
Bertha Cooper
Frank Sweeney
Grace Hammell
Helen Bush
Mabel Adams
Kathyrn Levers
K. McMahon
Etta Clayton
Miss Smith
Clarence Brown
Mrs Reid
Mabel Briggs
Ewart Fletcher
Irene Armstrong
Sheila Kennedy
Douglas Thompson
Zella Arnott
Nancy Wilkins
Ruth Thompson

Many inprovements were added such as hydro and indoor toilets in later years. Both Brouseville and Mainsville schools were governed by local trustees until 1948 when the township area school board came into effect. Some who attended school at Brouseville who later became teacher were: Gertrude Lane, Ella Anderson, Harry Anderson, Leila Aherman, Ruth Smith, Annie Chambers and Doreen Anderson.

The building now serves the two local churches Mainsville United and Mainsville Presbyterian as a hall, having been purchased jointly by the congregations in 1964, after the closing of the school.

THE OLD MAST ROAD

The old Mast Road was not a road as we think of roads today, but it was more of a trail through the bush, (before the land was surveyed) following high land wherever possible, with the low spots filled with corduroy.

It was the first road back through Edwardsburg Township Area. It started at the Bay in the St Lawrence River just west of what is now Grenville Park. It went back through the country in a northern direction. It passed through what is known as the Old Wm. Preston farm Lot 21 second concession, and on back through the old Newman farm in the third concession and back across country as far as Hallville.

The only place it can be followed as a road or trail now is about ¼ mile through the woods on the old Newman farm.

It got the name "The Old Mast Road" from one or Edwardsburg Townships earliest industries "Masts for Sailing Ships".

In the early days they used to pick out the tall straight trees suitable for ship masts cut them down and take them out ober this road, through the bush to the Bay at Johnstown where they made them into rafts and floated them to the shipyards.

THE HISTORY OF THE NEWMAN FARM

Part of Lots 20 and 21, in the third concession or the Township of Edwardsburg, Grenville County.

The original owner of Lot No. 20 was Alexander Chisholm.

The farm was purchased by Abraham J. Newman in three parcels.

The first parcel of one hundred and five acres in Lot No. 21 was purchased in Sept 1853. The other two parcels forty-five acres in lot 21 and fifty acres in lot 20 and 21. This was the Alwxander Peoples house

There was also in the early days (before the land was surveyed) a log house in a small clearance in the bush, at the front end of lot 20. It was built by the side of the Old Mast Road that ran back through the bush at that time. This house was owned by the Joseph People's family

This house was later moved from there, and rebuilt on the north side of the third concession road on lot #14. I believe that the place is now owned by Irwin Adams. That house was still standing in the 1920's. Stanley Armstrong lived in it about that time.

There was also a house on the front end of Clifford Scotts farm it was owned and occupied by the Kilpatrick family. There is also an old burial plot (now overgrown) in Cliff Scotts bush. There were two girls and a man's leg buried there. I belives it was Billy Kipatricks leg but I don't know which family the girls belonged to and what the cause of death was.

The stone house that now stands on the old Newman farm was built for Abraham J. Newman, by Abraham Willoughby, in the year 1871.

Abraham Newman passed away on June 15th 1886 and the farm was taken over by his son John Newman.

The barn was built by John Newman in the period between 1892 and 1895. The Norway spruce trees that surround the buildings were planted about the same time.

Sll of the timber and lumber used in the construction of the barn, sheds and hen houses was cut from the bush on the farm.

John Newman died Jan. 15 th, 1942 and the farm was taken over by his second son William T. Newman and was owned and operated by him until November, 1965.

In 1958 Wm. Newman sold a lot of about 5 acres on the west side of Lot #21 to Elmer and Ada King.

In November 1965 the farm was sold by Wm. Newman to Ralph and Eleanor Smith of Montreal, Que. except for a lot of about 3 acres, on the south side of the third concession road, leaving about 1/3 of an acre in lot 21 and the balance in Lot 20. This lot was retained by Wm. Newman and is still owned by him.

Information compiled by Wm. Newman
of Calgary, Alberta

"Bill got most of this information from several of the old timers of the township including his father John Newman and John Mills father of John Mills who used to be constable in the town of Prescott and from William Reed father of Mrs. George Burrell and Mrs. Andrew Martin from stories and accounts of happenings from early days."

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HISTORY OF EDWARDSBURG

A

HISTORY

OF THE

TOWNSHIP of EDWARDSBURG

1867 1967

Published by the
EDWARDSBURG CENTENNIAL
COMMITTEE

The Centennial Committee wishes to extend their sincere appreciation to the key people who were responsible for compiling the history of their respective communities.

TOWNSHIP OF EDWARDSBURG

1967

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Council Members

William Burchell, Reeve

Herbert Byers, Deputy Reeve

Jim Irving - George Montgomery - Irwin Adams

Township Clerk, Mrs. Meryl Millar

Township School Area Board

Mrs. Norah Henderson, Chairman

Ross Somerville - Addie Dobbie - Stuart Irving

Lionel Davy

Elsie McBride, Secretary-Treasurer

SPENCERVILLE WEST

In the area, known in recent years as Spencerville West, which lies west of the C P R., came in the early eighteen hundreds, settlers from Ireland, Scotland, and U E Loyalists Some of the remembered family names are: Alkerton, Bennett, Boyle, Brown, Cleary, Connell, Drummond, Dukelow, Dulmage, Forrester, Foster, Fraser, Goodin, Grice, Holmes, Horan, Hobbs, Keeler, Kingston, Lawrence, Laverty, Linnen, McGuire, Newman, Peterson, Preston, Raycroft, Small, Smith, Snyder, Tripp, Weir and Whitley.

Occupying the same homesteads as their founding ancestors, are: Bennetts, Cleary, Drummond, Dukelow, Horan, Lawrence, Keeler and Weir families Occupying the remaining homesteads at present time are: Armstrong, Baker, Bernard, Burnie, Bruce Bros , Brown, Cunning, Childs, Dake, Greer, Lyons, Lennox, Myers, Summerdyke, Smith, Renkema and Woodland families.

As the settlers cleared the forest and built their log houses, cordwood was piled and drawn into Prescott to be used as fuel on the boats which operated on the St Lawrence. When the cleare dland was sufficient to feed more cattle, need was felt for a cheese factory James Millar built a factory west of Woodlands' hill, later moved east of Woodlands hill. Later this factory was operated as Millar and Ferguson or M & F No 2, as they also operated a factory at Ventnor In 1924 the patrons bought the factory and operated it until 1948 when it was closed and dismantled Some of the cheesemakers remembered are Matt Burnie, Newman, Henderson, W J Brown, L. C. Mussel, Henry Mussel, Rene Coyea, M Parisien, H Henderson, C. Canning Many of the present generation remember stopping on the way home from school to sample the curd One maker told of a joke played on the children.

Before the time when whey was separated to make whey butter, the maker skimmed the grease from the whey vat, carefully covered the pail with a cloth and when the eager children came, told them to grab all they could when he uncovered the pail Result greasy, angry children

A sawmill was operated for many years by the Keeler family. The mill was located on the creek west of Keeler home. Before these dams were built at Spencerville, Ventnor and further down stream, rafts of lumber and timber were floated down the Nation River, finally reaching Montreal.

In the early days, butter, pork were packed for winter use, thus tubs and barrels were needed. To fill this need, Mr. Tripp operated a cooper shop west of the railway on Concession six. Later he moved his shop to the property now occupied by Chas. Smail.

Other industries than farming in this area were syrup making, apple and grape orchards. All of these have been carried on, on the Drummond farm. Apple and grape juice are still extracted each fall. Modern equipment has replaced the wooden buckets, spiles, iron kettles on the Drummond bush in the syrup making.

C. W. Newman saw the need for a store in the nineteen thirties and the patrons of the Cheese Factory, especially found the feed and grocery store very convenient. Wm. Cleary operated a feed, machine, repair and fertilizer store west of C.P.R., which is now operated by his son, F. M. Cleary.

One of the first things the early settlers did was to build a place of worship. A church was built at Drummonds by the Methodists.

The ministers who served at this Church are the same as served Spencerville Church. A Sunday School was also built, known as Union Sunday School, with Peter Drummond as Superintendent. This Sunday School served all Protestant families in the neighbourhood. The highlight of the summer was "The Picnic" held in Drummond's woods, with swings for the children and entertainment for all. A stone with suitable inscription marks this historic spot of the Union Sunday School. Besides Drummonds' Church nearby Spencerville — Catholic, Methodists and Presbyterian Churches served the different denominations.

A school, 5-19, served some of the children from parts of Augusta and Edwardsburg townships. The "Island" school served that area. Both these schools are now closed and children go by bus in Edwardsburg to Spencerville Public and Separate Schools.

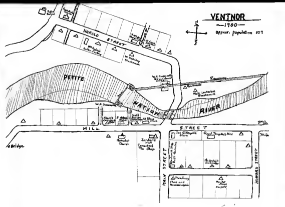
During the Fenian Raids many of the young men were warned out by messengers on foot and a train was sent out to pick up the volunteers. During first and second World Wars, many of the young men went from this area and served their country well.

Early tools, used on the farm, scythes, cradles, sickles, have been replaced by modern baying and harvesting equipment and modern factories have replaced the dash churn, barrel churn, dog churn where the dog provided the power (this made a good merry-go-round for the children). The old power sweep drawn by horses, operated the sawing machines and threshing machines. Modern chain saws, power operated threshing machines and combines now do much of the farm work.

One of the spring tasks on each farm was the making of the year's supply of soft soap. Hardwood ashes were stored during the winter in barrels. In the spring water was added to make the lye, which was then put in the big iron kettle with the surplus fat. This was boiled to form a very efficient soap.

Many families were noted for their skill with the spinning wheels. The sheeps' wool was washed, packed, carded, spun and woven to make the families clothing. Home spun dresses, trousers, coverlets were made. Each daughter in these families started her married life with enough wool carpet to cover her parlor floor. Some of these carpets and coverlets are still to be found in the area.

Descendants of the early families, as well as the modern families, are to be found in many provinces and countries. Nearly all the professions have been well and honorably filled by these sons and daughters, and we who live in Spencerville West are justly proud of their accomplishments.


VENTNOR
—1900—
Approx. population 107
N
S
Public School
HAROLD STREET
McAdam's butter factory
W. Halliday Blacksmith
J. White
W. Cash
PETITE
NATION
RIVER
Raceway
Grist Mill
W. E. Dunwoodie
Pat. Lockerbie Blacksmith
Adam's Carriage Shop
Adams Store
Ed Adams Store
MILL STREET
Bridge
Methodist Church
Jordan's Hall
Crowder's Tin Shop
Jas. Gillespie's Store
Good Templar's Hall
Blacksmith Shop
McLadd's
MAIN STREET
Thos. Troy
Shoe and harness repair
HOWARD STREET

VENTNOR

Long years ago, in days of yore,
My forefathers left their homeland shore;
Journeying bravely out to sea
To prove their love and loyalty

To an unknown country these men came,
By the Indians, twas Kanata named.
Then dauntlessly they cleared the land
Building log houses, which may still stand

They braved howling wolves and winters cold,
Some suffered hardships, so I'm told
The food was scarce and clothes homespun,
And days ended not with the setting sun

On the banks of the Petite Nation, they
Built a village and planned to stay.
'Adams' grew and slowly spread,
Founded by Levi, Josiah and Ed

The fields were worked and grain was sown,
A grist mill was built with many a groan
Next rose a shingle mill by the roaring dam;
Here, during spring boom t'was never calm

Soon Imrie and Davidson, both local names
Went to Kingston to gain some fame
They toiled and worked as masons there,
Helping erect the "Pen" with care

The new name 'Ventnor', next was picked,
And it seemed the problems were almost licked.
Three churches were built and a school too;
Thus quickly now the village grew

Now in this great "Centennial Year"
We peruse the past without a fear.
Ventnor has braved the storms of life
And is standing firm mid worldly strife.

EARLY SETTLERS

In 1819, Joel Adams, son of Dr. Samuel Adams, a United Empire Loyalist, and originally from Cambridge, Mass., was granted land in the Seventh and Eighth Concessions of the Township of Edwardsburg. This grant of land included the rights to build a mill and dam on the Petite Nation River, which flowed across this property. This land passed into the hands of three of his sons, Levi, Peter and John, about 1843. Later Levi bought out John's share. He then owned the property north of the Nation River, and Peter, that on the south. A dam was erected and a sawmill and grist mill built. Levi built the stonework and the woodwork of the flour mill and oat kiln. William Gibson, a miller by trade, installed the machinery and ran the mill for a short time.

The earliest settlers living on this land and adjoining farms were Levi Adams, Peter Adams, and three of his sons, Edward, Josiah and Peter 2nd, Charles McAuley, Fredrick Wright (a poet from Ireland), John Krone John Imrie, James Davidson and Daniel Lemon.

THE VILLAGE OF ADAMS 1857

In May, 1857, the Village of Adams was surveyed by Wm. Campbell, Provincial Land Surveyor (see accompanying map). The village proprietors were Levi Adams and two of his nephews, Edward Adams and Josiah Adams. By 1861, there were about a dozen homes in the village, besides the mills, a hotel and a carriage and blacksmith shop. Between the founding of the village and the end of the century, three churches, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, and Wesleyan Methodist, were erected and a stone school built. Before this, children went by horseback to "Crowders Hill" school (Glensmail). During this time, the village had three doctors — Drs. Beaman, McCullough, Condell.

The first store was set up by Mrs. John McAuley, in her kitchen; later they built the store which, until recently, was run by J. F. Dobbie. Another early store was run by Josiah Adams, and before 1892, Harrison Adams had a store and drove a stage weekly to Prescott.

The first Post Office was opened in 1865, with William John Gamble as postmaster. When the village's name "Adams" was not acceptable to the postal authorities, since this name was already the name of a post office within the province, the name "Ventnor" was chosen from a list of suggested names, and the village soon came to be called by that name.

By this time, Ventnor had a cabinet maker, Wm. Condell, who made very fine furniture, specimens of which may still be found in the community. There was also a shoemaker, Mr. Leddy; a tailoress, Ann Jackson; a milliner, Miss Maria Grant, and a carpet maker, Mrs. Pat Sloan. These carpets were made of wool in very beautiful shades, and in those days were the pride of every woman's parlour".

A great many of the houses and other buildings were made of field stone. James Davidson and John Imrie were stone masons and many of the stone houses still in the community were built by them.

The sawmill was an open frame building. The land along the river behind the surveyed lots belonged to the mill and was used for piling logs and lumber. A "boom" (i.e., a row of logs fastened together endways) was placed above the dam to keep floating logs from going over when they were brought down for sawing. In the spring when the water was high the mill was very busy. The flume from the sawmill ran past the grist mill to the river below.

The first cemetery was the Stitt cemetery, located on what is now Gordon Connell's farm. Later a public cemetery was opened south of the village and is usually referred to as the Adams Cemetery since the land was part of an Adams farm and given by them for this purpose.

In those days of candles, box stoves, and corduroy roads, the young people still found time for many local amusements. Football and lacrosse were popular sports around 1888-90, followed later by baseball on the school lot. A hockey rink was flooded at the residence of Mr. Greer, and a rink house built (this building is still standing). Around 1887, a toboggan slide was built just north of the village. It was sufficiently high that the toboggans were carried for a great distance and across the river. People came from far and near to participate in this popular amusement.

By 1900, Ventnor was a busy, thriving village with four stores, two mills, a butter factory, cement works, three blacksmiths and a carriage shop, a barber shop and ice cream parlour, Good Templar's Hall, two churches and a public school, as well as a number of other businesses. (See map)

The first men to run the grist mill after Levi Adams included Ezra Gilroy and W. A. Dinwoodie. Later Millar and Ferguson bought the mill and added the making of butter and cheese. Before this, John McAuley and his son Daniel, ran a butter factory on the property where Wallace Grant now lives. This factory was bought out by Millar and Ferguson. Other butter makers included Gordon McKee, Charles Munro, Wm. Toppin and Herb Vanderburg.

There was also a cement works on the mill property run by W. A. Dinwoodie, where cement tile and chimney bricks were made.

Early blacksmiths were Matthew Lockerbie, John Smail, Ezra Gilroy, and Wm. Holliday. Robert Fairbairn did iron work on buggies, waggons, etc., near the upper bridge and later in a shop on the corner of Main and Edward Streets. Edwin Adams ran a blacksmith and carriage shop where Jas. Gillespie now lives, and Chris Crowder a tin shop across from what is now the United Church and later where W. J. Brown now lives. Thomas Irving ran a harness shop and repaired leather goods.

There was also a barber shop (about 1900) and ice cream parlour run by Harvey Cook, who lived with his mother, Mrs. George Cook (where Arthur Porteous lives). They kept a cow and made their own ice cream.

Storekeepers before the turn of the century included J. McAuley, Harrison Adams, James Gillespie and his sister, Miss Kate Gillespie, Edwin Adams, William Imrie.

Teas, concerts, etc., were held in Jordan's Hall, which was part of one of the earliest houses built in Ventnor by Josiah Adams (W. J. Brown's residence today). There was a Good Templar's Hall on Mill Street (between the river and Harve Irving's house) and it was the centre of a very active orgization for many years, later it was converted into a house and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Donald Grant, Mr. Grant being a veteran of the Indian Mutiny.

With the coming of ready-made clothing and mail order catalogues, millinery, tailoring, shoemaking, etc., became lost arts and these businesses faded The motor car removed a great deal of the need for blacksmith and carriage shops. A fire wiped out one store. Finally, about 1912, when the lumbering business had waned and the mill and dam had fallen into disuse, and was broken in places, the men of the community joined together and tore it out. Since that time the sawmill disappeared and the grist mill was used for some time as a cheese factory with W. J. Brown as cheesemaker, later as a boiler plant until recently when it was burned out and the stonework torn down.

HISTORY OF VENTNOR SCHOOL

The first school at Ventnor was a stone building which stood at the western end of the present school grounds. The first school Superintendent (now called Inspector) was Mr W. B. Imrie, who resided in Spencerville. At this time there were no Teachers Colleges, Model or Normal Schools, and teaching permits were obtained from Mr. Imrie, who examined prospective teachers and made all decisions. Some of the teachers who taught in the old stone school were: Mr. Coates of Prescott, Miss Sarah Jenkenson and Dr. Beaman of Burritt's Rapids.

In 1879, the brick building, which until recently was S.S. 14, Ventnor, was erected as an Episcopal Methodist Church. The lot was donated by Mr Daniel Lemon A few years later the Episcopal and Wesleyan Methodist Churches were united and the trustees of the Episcopal Church offered the building for sale Since the stone school had been condemned, this building was purchased and became the new Ventnor Public School. The spire was removed and the bell from the old school was put in the belfry. New double seats were also purchased and installed.

Among the first teachers in the new building were Dr. Andrew Carmichael, later of Edmonton, who taught in 1887, and Miss Margaret Davidson of Ventnor, who taught from 1888 to 1891 At this time there were often as many as eighty pupils on the roll. Besides this there were a number of older boys who came back for "fifth book" during the winter months when farm work was slack. During those years the teacher's salary averaged about $310 00

Harvey Cook was gold medallist in the County of Grenville, in writing his Entrance Examinations in 1888 In 1889, Charlie Leddy won the gold medal in the same way, being followed closely by Gordon McKee and Albert McAuley: the latter later became a doctor in Montreal Winning the gold medal was considered an outstandig event at that time and competition in the county was very keen.

In 1892, H J Pearson became teacher of Ventnor School. Other teachers who followed him included the Misses Bertha Lockerbie, Mary Fraser, Mr. Sam Brown, Misses Katy Tait, Margaret Lennox, Margaret Milligan, Elizabeth Johnston, Sadye P. Whitley, Margaret McGuire, Erma Barton, Wilhamine Gardiner, Laura Adams, Tom McShane, Miss Freda Davidson, Mr Kenneth Burchill, Miss Shirley Hodgins, Miss C Corrigan, Mr Clarence Brown, Mr. William Hamblyn, Mrs Lawrence Pelton, Mr. Bell, Mrs Polite, Mrs Helmer.

VENTNOR CHURCHES

Ventnor's three original churches were: The Presbyterian, erected in 1877; the Methodist Episcopal, built in 1878, and the Wesleyan Methodist, built in 1879. With the union of the two branches of Methodism in 1884 and the subsequent sale of the Episcopal building to the School trustees, Ventnor was left with two churches, which still remain active today.

Knox Presbyterian church was built on land purchased from Daniel Lemon, in February, 1877, by Abraham McGeery, trustee. The stone masons were Mr. James Davidson and his sonJohn of Ventnor, and Mr George Linnen, of Garry Owen Rev. W. J Dey was the first minister, living at Spencerville. The present United Church of Canada was originally the Wesleyan Methodist Church erected on land purchased from Alfred Adams. The church was dedicated on Dec. 18, 1879, with Rev. Wm. Pearley as its first minister. The original trustees were: James Dunlop, Daniel Adams, Thomas Jackson, Philander Wallace, William Fairbairn, Matthew Lockerbie and Alfred Adams

NAMES TO REMEMBER

Through the years, Ventnor has sent out into the world many of whom we may be justly proud. To name a few:

—Dr. William Condell, Dr Angus Condell, Dr. Robert Jackson of "Roman Meal" fame, Dr. Albert McAuley, to the field of medicine.

—Bishop Charles Fairbairn, Rev. Ernest Lockerbie, to the church.

—Dr. Alfred Adams of Cornell University, Joseph Jackson, Stanley Dunlop, I.P.S., to education.

To this list we might add many more who have contributed to the betterment of some part of the world as nurses, teachers, dentists, secretaries, accountants, etc., followed closely by the names of those who served their country in time of war

VENTNOR TODAY

As has happened in so many rural communities, doors have been closed and business is almost at a standstill today. The only exception is Dobbie's Poultry Farm, where a laying flock of 35,000 hens produce approximately 125 fifteen-dozen cases of eggs per day and require a staff of ten to feed and care for the hens and handle the eggs.

Despite the fact that the population of Ventnor has dropped from 100 in 1900 to 68 today and most of the old family names are gone from the community, nevertheless it still remains a pleasant country village with a pride in its historic past.

> "Some lays are sung to Honour and to Fame,
> And some to soothe Ambition's haughty name;
> To glory some, while not a few are poured,
> As an avatar to the reeking sword,
> While angel woman hath her need of song,
> And proud heroics unto man belong,
> Fain would the Pilgrim Bard an anthem raise,
> Inspired by Faith, of Gratitude and Praise."

Taken from *Lays of a Pilgrim* by Frederick Wright (one of Ventnor's first settlers), published in book form in 1864 by "Brockville Recorder" office. (A copy of this book is in possession of Mrs. Earl Brown).

POST OFFICE

The first post office was established in 1865, with Mr. Wm. Gamble as postmaster. Mrs. John McAuley started a general store in her kitchen in 1870 and later became postmaster.

Mr. James Dobbie bought the general store from John McAuley and became postmaster in 1907. He and his son ran the store until it was closed in 1963, at which time the building was converted to a grading and packing plant for the Poultry farm.

James Dobbie also served the Village and the Township for twenty eight years as a council member and as reeve.

SPENCERVILLE

Nestling on the banks of the Nation River, having a background of maple groves, its church spires just visible above the surrounding hills, the picturesque Village of Spencerville forms as pretty a picture as the imagination of man can easily form.

This was the description of Spencerville as recorded in the August 24, 1893, issue of The Prescott Journal and Grenville County Telegraph, this issue being called the Spencerville Number.

Until the year of 1811 the Spencerville area was occupied only by the Indian and the wolves, deer, lynx, etc , which roamed through the great forests of maple and pine The red man had used many of the hills around this area as burying places and some artifacts are still being turned up from time to time. It was in this year of 1811 that Mr. David Spencer came back from Johnstown, and seeing the possibilities of the place he built a dam, and on the south side of the river he erected a sawmill

The first settlers who moved into this area lived along the banks of the Petite Nation River, and this settlement was called, for the want of a better name, Big Creek

Mr John Lawrence was first to follow David Spencer, and he settled about two miles west of Spencerville, but the next year went to the front to serve his country, and through bravery soon rose to the rank of Colonel.

At about this time, Mr Wm Lemmon settled north of the village, but also moved back to Johnstown until the war was over.

Felix de Larrimer, son of Capt. Francis de Larrimer, an officer under Montcalm, and who built the first house in Edwardsburg, built the first store in Spencerville, but lived outside the village on a farm

Until 1833, there were only three families living in the village, namely, David Spencer (the founder) ; George Rutherford, the first blacksmith, and David Snyder However, there was a tavern in Spencerville as early as 1815, run by a Mrs

Chas. Spencer in her home, so that men coming to the mill might not be overcome by the heat or be numbed with cold

When de Larrimers store was finished there was quite a discussion as to whether the place should be called Spencerville, after David Spencer, or Williamsburg, after William Lemmon. Several people who were in favour of Spencerville, procured a bottle of rum and getting on the rooftop christened the place Spencerville, and Spencerville it is and ever shall be.

It was an accepted fact that most whisky was smuggled in from the United States, and the store had false walls in which the whisky was hidden

Before the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway was built, Spencerville was a very lively place, as the coach from Ottawa to Prescott passed here and usually arrived the evening of the day it left Ottawa and stayed overnight, and came back as far as Spencerville the next day to stay overnight again, and thus the hotels were busy. The first hotel and tavern built as such was in the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ted Barnard, and it was built in 1837. In this house many a gallon of good whiskey was sold for a shilling (25c), as pounds, shillings and pence were the currency of the day.

THE MILLS OF SPENCERVILLE

As was previously mentioned, the first mill in Spencerville was a sawmill and was built by Mr. David Spencer in 1811 on the south side of the river nearly opposite the present mill

After the sawmill, about 1817, Spencer built a fine grist and flour mill, and the first miller was a man named Matthew Crow. Before this time, grain in bags was tied to the horns of oxen and taken through the bogs and swamps to Johnstown, and then up river by canoe to Gananoque to be ground and then had to return over the same route as flour.

Before long, Spencer built a fulling and carding mill on the site of the present mill, and this he leased to Austin Doran

It was a great loss to David Spencer and farmers of the area, who had a great deal of wool and cloth in the mill, when it was consumed by fire

In 1835, Mr. Spencer rebuilt the grist mill and put up a very fine stone one, it is related that there were so many healths drunk to the miller that many of the celebrants had to stay over night. This mill had a very large undershot water wheel and was kept very busy.

Mr. Spencer's house was built of stone, just south of the bridge, and is now the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Don Baker. The first dam built by Mr. Spencer, was washed away by a great flood on April 17, 1842, and was rebuilt later that year. There have been many different types of water wheels in the mills of Spencerville, including the undershot, the overshot, and the turbine.

As for the sawmill, most of the logs were cut and skidded on to the ice in the winter time and then floated to the mill pond in the spring. The sawmill had two saws, a front and a back saw. These were fastened together in what was called a saw gate. This sawgate was then fastened to the water wheel by a pitman, which was made of wood and when turned made the saws go up and down.

Any lumber with knots was not judged fit to be used for furniture or joining, and it was not unusual to have boards twenty-eight feet long, free of knots.

At this, James Fairbairn made coffins out of the clear pine boards that he had planed by hand. Then he added strong iron handles to the coffin and sold them for $4.00 each and if covered with material he charged $5.00.

The grist mill instead of having a stove had a huge fireplace which was believed to have started the fire which destroyed the mill in 1859. The mill was rebuilt of stone on the north side of the river on the site of the present mill.

The kiln for drying oats was made of strong tin which was perforated. A good fire was built under the kiln and after a day the oats were turned over with the use of a wooden shovel.

In 1918, a new concrete dam was built, replacing the old wooden one which had lasted for 76 years.

In 1908, Barnard's manufactured and registered the first Calf Meal to be made in Canada, and the feed business dedeveloped out of what had been at one time mainly a flour mill.

It was about 1955 when Barnard's added a hardware store to their business.

The mill and oat kiln were connected by a strong stone

arch. The farmers drove their wagons under the arch and a loop was placed around a bag of grain which was hoisted up by the means of a large wooden dram near the top of the mill and was operated by hand ropes. The bag was then put on a balance scale weighed. The motto on the beam of the scale read — A False Weight is an Abomination to the Lord.

A few years after the stone mill had been built it was purchased by Robert Fairbairn, who ran it until it was again razed by fire on October 1, 1886. This happened to be Prescott Fair Day.

Mr. Fairbairn rebuilt the mill and sold it to Bennett and Lockerbie, who ran it until it was purchased by James Bennett, and who shortly took in Mr. Thos. Constable as a partner. These partners then ran the mill until purchased by Hatch and Barnard in 1903, and in 1905, Mr. J. F. Barnard purchased Hatch's interest, and to the present day it has remained in the Barnard family.

After the turn of the century, most of the flour milling equipment was removed except for one set of mill stones that were kept for grinding corn meal and buckwheat flour until 1912.

In 1932, a new race was cleaned out by the removal of many tons of rock, and a new water turbine was installed which increased the horsepower from 60 to 110.

THE CHURCHES

The Presbyterian, the Wesleyan, the Methodist, the United Church and the Roman Catholic Church. The first ministers of this area were called circuit riders, as they travelled from place to place and had no regular calls or places of worship. The first sermon preached in the vicinity of Spencerville was in 1821 by a David Wright, a Methodist circuit rider, who rode to the house of Mr. Abraham Cummings, and informed them that if they would gather a congregation he would preach. One of the last circuit riders to survive was one called Daddy Shayler, who died in Kemptville some time after 1890, nearly a hundred years old.

For many years there was no regular Methodist preacher and those circuit riders or ministers who did come would preach in houses or barns and everyone came as they were because it did not matter what day it was. Everyone dropped what he was doing and came to hear the word.

John W. Bennett was the man mainly responsible for the first Wesleyan Church, as he paid practically all the bills for the Church, which was built in 1848 on the town hall grounds This Church was used until 1872, when a much larger church was built At a cost of over $9,000.00, which amount was loaned to the church by Mr. John W. Bennett. The church was repaired by the Tripp Bros at a cost of over $1,800.00 It seems that at this time there were as many church organizations as there are today. In 1893, the Methodist Church had the following ones The W.C.T.U., the Ladies' Aid, the Women's Missionary Society, the Epworth League.

The parsonage was originally built at a cost of $2,500.00, with many changes and improvements being made over the years, and today the same manse is a modern house with all conveniences and having lovely grounds surrounding it

The first child baptized in this area was in the fall of 1822. Dr Boyd was the preacher at this baptism and he was the first clergyman to preach in this area. Dr Boyd built up seven congregations while riding around the country, on horseback.

At this time there was a curious custom pertaining to funerals The people took three yards of cambric, plaited it and placed it over the shoulder of the minister and tied it on the left side under his arm with a ribbon. After the funeral the minister was to take it home and make a garment out of it for himself.

Dr. Boyd was instrumental in building the first church in this area, which was the Presbyterian Church, and it was built in 1837, and for some time the only seats were planks set upon blocks The ground for the church and cemetery were given by Mr Spencer. In this church the Presbyterians worshipped until 1855, when there was a split in the congregation and some followed a Rev Hugh Brown, who preached in the town hall; however, they later joined together again and in 1877 the present Presbyterian Church was built and stands today as a beautiful building to behold from the outside and also has a beautiful interior in which to worship The cemetery owes its fine face and good upkeeping to the late Rev MacKenzie, who passed away this Centennial Year just weeks before he planned a return visit to Spencerville

CATHOLIC CHURCH

Prior to 1883, there was no central place of worship for the Catholics, so they had to go to Prescott, Kemptville, Throoptown or Matilda.

It was through the zealous efforts of the Rev. John Masterson and his eloquent words that inspired the people of this area to erect a church.

It was only a short time after the dedication of the church that the entire debt was paid off through the efforts of Father Masterson and his parishioners.

It was 1888 before a resident priest was appointed, but Father McGrath stayed only a short time until he left to join the Redemptorists. He was succeeded by Rev. Father Wm. Walsh, who took on himself the task of getting the property graded and building a house on the spot where a stone quarry had been. (Out of this stone quarry many houses and bridges of the area had been built). He also fixed up the grounds and fenced and painted and generally worked to improve all the church property, laying the base for the beautiful setting of this church and rectory as it is today.

DEFENCE FORCES

The first settlers of the area took their muskets and went to the front in 1812, and their children followed them just as bravely again in 1837. Company No. 6 of the 56th Battalion was organized here in 1868 with the following officers:

Capt. A. Carmichael,
Lieut. Bennett,
Ensign John Stitt.

The company at this time was 55 strong and in 1870 was called out, although their services were not required. There were many sons and brothers called for the two world wars and they served their country well.

SOCIETIES

There were many organizations and societies in Spencerville during the early days and some of the most prosperous ones were — The Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 555, in 1848, with J. W. Bennett as Master. Patrons had a lodge and ran store of their own which was managed by Mr. D. Snyder.

Workman was one of the strongest of the benevolent orders in the county. Select Knights were another benevolent group, which did not last too long, but were very alive while operating. Foresters, The Canadian Order of Foresters, was started in 1879 and had a very large membership. Each member was insured for $1,000.00, and while sick had the free service of a doctor and $3.00 to $5.00 per week.

The following is a list of businesses in Spencerville in 1893: A. Millar, General Merchant; A. Carmichael, General Merchant; J. P. Snyder, Patrons Store; Mrs. A. Small, Grocery; Mrs. Bennett, Grocery; A. Keeler, Tinsmith; J. J. Marsh, Furniture; J. J. Cook, Jeweller; Carmichael Brothers, Blacksmiths; Geo. Fairbairn, Carriages; T. Ryan, Carriage Maker; D. Cowan, Carriages and etc.; George Martin, Produce; Thos. Burton, Painter & Decorator; Ira Barrington, Blacksmith and Carriage Shops; Jas. Holmes, Blacksmith; Wm Robertson, Produce; H. Shannon, Butcher; D. Meade, Baker; Tripp Bros., Builders; Allan Small, Medicines; Dr. McLean, Drug Store; Jas. English, Bridge Builders; John Jennings, Saddler; John Laverty, Boots and Shoes; Wm. Throop, Saw & Planing Mill; Jas. Tripp, Cooper; Millar & Ferguson, Dairymen; Bennett & Constable, Millers.

The first cheese factory built in Edwardsburg was in 1873 by Miller and Ferguson, who by 1890 had four cheese factories and a winter and summer creamery. Their creamery in Ventnor produced about 500 lbs of butter per day, and their four cheese factories produced over 2 1/2 tons per day. These things were all to change and while at one time there were eight cheese factories within a five-mile radius of Spencerville, today there is only one operating in Edwardsburg Township.

Spencerville has supported many businesses and has gone through many phases of change over the years. Imries was one of the first stores to be in Spencerville, and was on the site of the late Dr. P. A. McIntosh's residence. Below you will find a list of businesses that show how things were carried on in the good old days, one of the older businesses that lasted for a long period of time, and started out as Robertson's Store and was taken over by Snyder and Millar and eventually carried on as A. Millar and A. Millar and Sons, and was not until 1924 that H. E. Baker & Co. purchased this busiess, and Mr. Baker is still operating it.

that H. E. Baker & Co. purchased this business, and Mr. Baker is still operating it.

The Bank came to Spencerville about 1900, and has continually increased the business carried on.

The St Lawrence and Ottawa Railroad, later purchased by the C.P.R., was at one time an integral part of our community, when nearly everything coming to Spencerville was moved by rail, but now like every place else progress has taken its toll and we can only remember with nostalgia the exciting moments of the arrival of a train or the horse sales of carloads of western horses that were sold from the Hotel stables, or the travelling medicine man who brought trained bears or real Indian Chiefs with him to extol the wonderful virtues of his elix in which would cure anything from snakebites to cholera to influenza and the amount of this stuff sold was amazing.

Spencerville is now a changed village with the streets recently widened to ease the flow of traffic. The town hall has been completely refinished and now contains in the rear, an up-to-date fire department manned by volunteers under Chief Les Hutton.

Today there are only two separate organizations with their own very fine buildings that help to enhance the beauty of this small village. They are Nations Masonic Lodge, No. 556, built in 1920, with nearly everything being donated by the members at that time. Of the charter members of this institution only Mr. Chas. Smail survives.

The Royal Canadian Legion built a modern new Legion Hall, which is a credit both to the members and to the village.

THE SCHOOLS OF SPENCERVILLE

had changed little over the past 70 years, but during this our Centennial Year the school board is building a new seven room school with auditorium.

The Grenville Patrons Mutual Fire Insurance Co., which has been in operation for nearly a hundred years now has continued to grow and flourish in serving all of Eastern Ontario. It was managed by the Snyder family for over fifty years, first by Mr. W. M. Snyder and then by his son, Gerald Snyder, and is presently managed by Mr. H. McGrath.

SPENCERVILLE FAIR

(Oldest In Canada)

Centennial Year is a very important event in the lives of residents in the Township of Edwardsburgh, and the County of Grenville as we celebrate this Anniversary.

Old minute books reveal that the present Spencerville Agricultural Society was first named the Edwardsburgh Agricultural Society and was organized in 1855, and was held on a town plot. This plot was then owned by the late David Spencer, on which the great grandson now resides, Mr. Harvey Fairbairn. At this time, counties council passed a resolution to support the formation of agricultural societies in certain locations. Members of the board petitioned counties council with request for a grant and not until 1873 was request granted, and a grant of $100.00 was donated to four fairs in the two counties. Spencer's mill was then in operation, now owned by J. F. Barnard's & Sons, and a number of buildings were erected, and many settlers took advantage of the planning stages.

Organizers of the Toronto Fair visited the board to examine their methods of handling exhibits and allotting of prize monies. Their examination provided the formation and foundation on which the larger fair was built, and grew in size until it was later incorporated as the Canadian National Exhibition. Central Canada Exhibition in Ottawa were then boasting of their show, but the Edwardsburg Agricultural Society was in long pants at that stage. This crossroad settlement and its fame had spread far and wide into Ontario and a presentation of a petition was presented to counties council for the formation of a police village, which was accepted and named Spencerville, after the original founder, Spencer.

The fair was in a prosperous and flourishing condition now, and was called the Spencerville Agricultural Society and location was changed to the present, and was now in a position to erect a grandstand.

The original grandstand was purchased from Iroquois in 1908. Trucks and paved roads were still unheard of and teams of horses with lumber wagons hauled the loads to

Spencerville, which had been dismantled by volunteers. Bees were held, and a grandstand was built on the present grounds along with other show buildings.

A few oldtimers visiting the larger fairs recalled they did not have nearly as pretentious buildings as were then erected in Spencerville.

In 1937, the Spencerville Agricultural Society sponsored its first 4-H Calf Club with only six members completing the project. In the past twenty-nine years, two hundred and fifty boys and girls from this area have completed six hundred and eighty-nine calf club projects.

The first black and white show was introduced at Spencerville fair in 1939 under the Agricultural representative, Hamish MacLeod.

CBC saluted Spencerville fair in the Town Hall, Spencerville, on Sunday, September 11th, 1955, on "Neighbourly News" with Don Fairbairn and Reid Forsee, and in their over ninety club made special mention to Miss Kate Archibald of Kemptville, who had been a judge for over 40 years.

In 1965, a Centennial building was erected and was officially opened by the Honourable James Auld in January, 1967, in connection with our birthday.

For all the larger fairs that have gained in size, they have lost in rectitude, and we see it now as a glorified midway show, while the Spencerville fair has held fast to the principals which glorify the rural life — the homey little events and friendly competitions, as between neighbours and the happy grounds for renewing long existing friendships with those at a distance.

It is an attraction for those who come annually hundreds of miles to take part in the Spencerville Fair.

JOHNSTOWN

The history of Eastern Canada is closely interwoven with the story of the St. Lawrence River — The Mighty St. Lawrence, as it is called, and rightly so, for surely, nowhere can be found a river with all the unique attributes which this river possesses. All this area is rich in history, and we owe it all to our mighty St Lawrence, which was the highway of this country from the dawn of its history.

Johnstown is strategically located on the bank of a broad expanse of relatively calm water, after the river has wound its way through narrow channels amid the Thousand Islands, and before it begins its headlong pitch over the rapids which intersperse its course for over one hundred miles. Here Indians, and later the first French settlers rested after paddling their canoes up through these troublesome waters, and here the bateaux stopped for a meal or a night's rest on their way down stream before attempting to shoot the rapids. So was born the settlement that we now call Johnstown.

The first time that Johnstown is mentioned in Thad Leavitt's History of Leeds and Grenville was during the tenure of De La Barre as Governor of New France At that time French voyageurs were using the St. Lawrence as a Highway to the wilderness of the Great Lakes. These adventurers established a post which they called "La Gallette", meaning in French - Muffin or Cake This was the first actual settlement in Leeds and Grenville. We read of a thousand barrels of pork and many bales of furs being stored and exchanged here. It is mentioned in 1684 as one of the stopping places in Governor De Barre's Expedition.

In 1720 a Jesuit missionary, Father Charlevoix, refers to it as an ideal spot for a strategic fort, because not a single canoe can pass La Galette without being seen, whereas either east or west, canoes might slip behind the islands without being observed

The Last act in the finale of an Empire was enacted on the river opposite Johnstown on August 19, 1760 On Chimney

Island—or Isle Royale as it was then called by the French—Fort de Levis had been built by a French engineer named Desandrions as a means of obstructing the passage of British troops down the St Lawrence, and it was strongly fortified by Capt. Pouchot who had formerly been French commandant of Niagara, and an exchanged prisoner of the British forces. By the battle of Isle Royale it was hoped to delay the advance of General Amherst and his Armada, and thus time would be gained for the French forces to the east to achieve a measure of consolidation to defend Montreal. The Island itself was small and irregular in outline, but the outline of the fort was square, and surrounded by a moat which was filled directly from the river. The gallent Pouchot with a garrison of only 300 men attempted to block Amherst's river Armada of 10,000 troops as they swept down on Montreal. Pouchot's heroic resistance was a last stand fight for the Fleur de Lis in America. His forces were literally shot to pieces, and on the 25th day of August 1760, 13 months to a day after the surrender of Fort Niagara, he capitulated. The remnants of the garrison were sent to Oswego and thence as prisoners of war to New York. Until recent dredging which has removed most of this island, the contour of the fortification could easily be traced, and cannon balls have been found among the ruins. Amherst planted his batteries across the channel on Drummond and Spencer Islands to reduce the fort. He took it after a brave defence, after Pochout's survivors had no more shots to fire. Legend says that Pouchot filled several leather bags with French gold coins and gave them to one of his officers, instructing him to row to the Southern shore with the treasure. However, the gold was too heavy for the small skiff. A squall coming up at the time capsized the boat, and the bags of gold sank to the bottom of the river and have never been seen since.

A cairn on the mainland opposite Chimney Island bears an inscription which reads — Fort de Levis - Last stand of France in Canada — Fort de Levis on Isle Royale (Chimney Island) was built by Capt. Francois Pouchot in the spring and early summer of 1760. Its garrison surrendered after a gallant defence on the 25th of August 1760 to the British Army commanded by Sir Jeffery Amherst. Seige batteries were established at this point on adjacent islands.

And so ended one epoch of Canadian History.

For three years after the French surrender, the government of Canada was purely military, but in 1774 two acts were passed by the British Parliament — one, the Quebec Act, which set the boundaries of the provinces and authorized the formation of a council that had widespread powers; the other, imposed a scale of duties to provide revenue for administration. The province was governed under this act for 17 years. However, there was little activity in this area after the fall of France until the coming of the United Empire Loyalists in 1784. A group landed at Sorel, and after many hardships, Major Jessup's Regiment reached La Galette. Part of the regiment remained in what is now Edwardsburg, and part went further west. In anticipation of their arrival, surveyers laid out the first three concessions, and lots were drawn for the land, each settler receiving 200 acres, and the officers a larger proportion

Then in 1791 the colony was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, with a Legislative Assembly in each province whose members were appointed for life by the King. In 1788 Canada was divided into four districts, and later General Simcoe adopted a new division into Districts Counties, and Townships, one of which was the District of Johnstown whose capital was new Johnstown, An old painting shows the landing of the United Empire Loyalists at Johnstown Bay in 1784.

This is how Johnstown got its name. Before the war between the 13 origional colonies and Britain. Rev. Dr. John Stuart was a missionary among the Mohawk Indians in New York state. In recognition of his work among the Mohawks. Sir William Johnston secured for him a good sized grant of land in New York State which Dr. Stuart named Johnstown in honour of his patron. Dr. Stuart was taken prisoner of war, but was allowed to go to Canada, which he did in 1781. He received extensive grants of land, partly at a point in Grenville, which in memory of the dear old place on the Mohawk, he called Johnstown

A plan of Johnstown and its town parks was laid out in 1790. This map shows the town to be six blocks along the river, and eleven blocks long. What was then Water Street is now Highway 2. Augusta Street is now Highway 16. Other streets were named after the children of George III. The whole town as surveyed, was 1 mile by 1 mile, or eleven blocks by eleven blocks. One lot in seven was marked with an X for

Clergy reserve. Parks were for the cows and horses of the officers The only clergyman in the District resided in Kingston so, many marriages were performed by magistrates, e.g. Col. Fraser. Numbers were taken out of a hat to secure grants of land. Seed and food were provided the U.E.L's for three years. The fourth year the crops failed, and much hardship resulted. Although there were about 25 slaves in Grenville County at one time, the only one definitely known to be owned in Johnstown was one called "Pump" owned by Wm. Fraser. All slaves were freed in 1808. The price of a slave was approximately $125.00 for a girl or young woman

An outstanding hostelery, famous in its day, was St. John's Hall, widely known from Niagara to Montreal for its hospitality, situated on what is now known as Johnstown Creek, or sometimes in Gaol Field, as it was moved about several times. It was a large rambling frame structure capable of accomodating 20 overnight guests, but the number sometimes reached 200 as occasion demanded. Above the main portal were these words—Live and Let Live - Peace and Plenty to all Mankind. New Year's Day was ushered in in 1802 with song and dance, revelery and celebration, for here Gov. Simcoe came with his party to hold levee, his first on his arrival in Upper Canada. People came from all parts of the District by horseback, sleigh, and cutter to make merry; and marvelous are the tales of this outstanding party that have come down through the years. In the account of that celebration we read of one Gideon Adams with a clear tenor voice regaling the company with such old English favorites as "Sally in our Alley" and "The Girl I Left behind me". There was song after song, chorus after chorus, story after story, with Col. Thomas Fraser, magistrate of Johnstown, acting as host and proposing the toast to the King. As the hour of midnight approached, the guests, wrapping themselves up against the cold, proceeded to the front of the building where stood a cannon which had been appropriated from the ruined French fort of Isle Royal. Here, under the direction of a retired artillery man the cannon was primed and made ready for firing. As the hands of the landlord's huge watch pointed to midnight, a truly regal salute ushered in the New Year, accompanied by resounding cheers. The guests lost no time returning to the warmth of the Hall where festivities continued until early hours of the morning.

An outstanding landmark is the lighthouse, once a windmill, on the river bank just to the west of Johnstown. It's winking eye now guides freighters and passenger vessels on the St Lawrence, but it was once the scene of a fiercely fought battle. Nicholay Von Schoultz, a gallant Polish gentleman, gathered a group of immigrants about him in the United States and took up position in the six-story windmill, secure behind walls nearly four feet thick. He had been led to believe that the Canadiads suffered persecution under British rule, and merely awaited leadership to rise against the English. After a seige of four days he was forced to surrender, due mainly to a lack of water. The spirited attack on the old mill showed how mistaken he was, and how anxious the Canadians were to repel any invader. British losses in the battle were, thirteen killed and sixty-seven injured.

In the mill, according to one authority, were found several hundred kegs of powder, a large quantity of cartridges, pistols, and swords, and two hundred stands of arms of very superior workmanship, many silver mounted and with elaborate carving. A flag of finest texture was also captured. On it was etched a full spread eagle, surmounted by one star, and beneath were the words wrought in silk "Liberated by the Onondaga Hunters". But the flag was never flown over the Windmill. Von Schoultz received some consideration. He was defended in court by a brilliant young lawyer, John A. Macdonald, whose eloquence almost won a reprieve of the death sentence.

The Heroine of the Windmill Battle was Grace Fraser, then a girl of twenty. Twice she tried to warn the British Commander of the impending attacks by the Americans. At first she was ignored, to their sorrow. The Americans landed and establised themselves in the Windmill. Grace bravely faced danger a second time to warn the British that they were heading directly into the fire of the enemy, and this time her warning was heeded. Later, in the Fraser home, a log house which stood where the oil tanks are now located, she stood guard for two hours over three prisoners, armed only with an old musket and a rusty bayonet. She lived to be over seventy years of age and lies buried in Johnstown cemetery. This Grace Fraser was a great-great aunt of the writer.

Tales of this last invasion of Canada have been handed

down from generation to generation, telling of the evacuation of nearby homes, the gathering of guns and ammunition of any kind, and the recruiting of all available manpower for miles around.

The windmill is said to have been built in 1822 by a West Indian merchant named Hughes. Several buildings of a similar design were erected about the same time on the banks of the St Lawrence, but they were soon replaced by mills driven by water power. On June 20, 1878 the Lighthouse on the Windmill was used for the first time.

In the peaceful years following, the settlement grew rapidly with population coming chiefly from the British Isles Local mills established were, Chapman's saw mill, and Wharton's on Johnstown Creek, which besides sawing logs, also made shingles, which were finished by hand, hulled barley, and ground flour. Mooney's pottery, on the river bank, a short distance east of the present Elevator, did a flourishing business for many years, supplying the settlers with crocks, shallow milk pans, flower pots, and bowls of all shapes and sizes Frasers developed extensive hot houses, which for over sixty years supplied beautiful flowers of many varieties, not only locally, but for shipping hundreds of miles A blacksmith shop operated by Thomas McLatchie served the community for many years, as did a local Post Office held in the Fraser home until the coming of Rural Mail Delivery These have all disappeared with the passing of the years.

The United Empire Loyalists who came to this locality in 1784, and their descendants were greatly interested in religion and education A separate school located on the Fraser road near the Creek catered to the education of the children of Roman Catholic families, and another one was erected on land since incorporated into the cemetery, for Protestant Children These became outdated, and a brick schoolhouse, still standing, was erected and opened in 1902 It was last used for classes in June 1961.

In early times people met in homes or in schoolhouses for worship, with ministers coming from Prescott to conduct the services The present brick church, formerly Methodist now United, was built and dedicated in 1879 and has been in continuous use ever since. Reverends, Austin, Henderson, and McAmmond were ministers stationed in Prescott who preached in Johnstown until 1885. when this became part of the Cardinal pastoral Charge. From that date until the present those who have ministered here were the Reverends, E. Crane, W. T. Smith, Wm. Reynolds, Thomas McAmmond, Wm. Rylance, Craig, Geo. Stafford, J. Humphrey, H. Walker, Geo. Stafford (2nd term), A. S. Cleland, Dr. Roy Cooper, W. E. Wright, M. I. Robinson, A. L. Sisco, W. W. Jones, Dr. Earl Sexsmith, Mark Reeves, Harry Seeley (*student*), Fred Rice, Keith Whitney (*student*), N. Winsor, R. A. Crooks, and Robt. Peninga. Prominently situated at the junction of Highways No. 2 and No. 16 this church has served as a spiritual and community centre over the years and contributed much to the life of the neighborhood. Due to the widening of Highway No. 2 in 1962 it was found necessary to move the church back several feet. A modernly equiped basement was built and the whole structure renovated at that time.

Early transportation was chiefly by water, and the St. Lawrence River afforded an excellent highway. The floating of rafts of logs down the river to Montreal or Cornwall was a popular winter job for many who worked the land in summer months. About 1816 a road was opened from Montreal to Toronto. The early settlers built roads where they were most useful, hence the irregularity of the roads connecting the concessions. In 1800 road overseers were appointed, called path masters, and statute road labour commenced. This system continued in use in the Johnstown area until the Highway was taken over by the Province. Cement culverts for Highway 2 were built in 1919, and cement paving started the following year. Thus the road system grew from a blazed trail through the woods to the present time, when, widened Highway 16 with overpasses spanning the railway and 401, links the Capital of Canada to the main East to West transportation artery of the province at Johnstown.

Like the St. Lawrence Seaway, the National Harbour Board's huge grain elevator at Johnstown was rumoured for several years before it became a reality. Official notice of expropriation of land to be acquired for the Lower Lakes Terminal was dated at the Registry Office on November 16, 1928, and was received by the landowners the first week of December the same year. A detailed map was sent showing that the government was expropriating all the land south of old No. 2 Highway, from Johnstown Creek westward to the Windmill Point Lighthouse, and north of the Highway a part of three farms owned by Richard Wallace, Hugh Adams and Ben Cochrane, the part now approximately bounded by the newly rerouted No. 2 Highway. Camp St Lawrence, a summer resort, operated by two ladies from New York had been situated on land immediately east of the present elevator site. It consisted of a large main lounge and dining room which later became Spencer's Service Station, now moved north on Highway 16 and used as a restaurant. There were also sleeping cabins, bath house, caretaker's quarters, and boat house. The main lounge was furnished in early Canadian style with huge fireplace, spinning wheels, old rockers, and antiques, and an extensive library. Every winter the owners, the Misses Ruggles and Green, came up from New York City for the Christmas holiday, and held a big community party, with an immense Christmas tree, on which was a gift for every man, woman and child there. An old fashioned square dance with cake, sandwiches, and coffee, rounded out a happy evening. This property was expropriated, the buildings sold, and the Thunder Bay Co. with its pile-driving equipment moved in to start work on the foundation of the new elevator. The first pile was driven on February 20, 1929. Fleets of trucks drew piles and fill, for the elevator is built on land reclaimed from the river. This project brought electricity to a neighborhood that had been trying unsuccessfully to obtain it for many years.

Boarding houses, stores, and a barber shop appeared like magic and the community experienced an influx of people of many nationalities.

The completed elevator extends diagonally riverwards for a distance of 1340 feet or approximately 1/4 mile. It towers 205 feet in the air, cost $4,500,000, contains 373 bins with a capacity of 5,500,000 bushels. It employs 53 on the permanent staff with more on call for unloading boats. The first boat load of grain was unloaded at the elevator on October 14, 1930. Both C.N.R. and C.P.R. maintain tracks leading to the elevator. Two cleaning plants, a separator and dryer plant are in operation. Master Feeds have also built a large plant adjacent to the elevator. Later a new transit shed was built to handle freight being shipped from river or ocean going vessels to various parts of the country by rail or truck. In 1958

this elevator handled the third largest amount of grain of any elevator in Canada.

An event of great importance in Johnstown in recent years has been the building of the new International Bridge over the St. Lawrence river. This was opened in September 1960, providing a direct link between the densely populated areas of the United States and the Capital of Canada. Tied in with this enterprise has been the widening of 16 highway, and the building of overpasses to eliminate level crossings over the C.N.R. and 401 Highway, and the erection of Customs and Immigration buildings at the approach to the Bridge.

The St. Lawrence Seaway had little influence on this community as Johnstown is at the extreme Western end of the Channel However, from the mainland, huge earth movers were watched as they cut a channel through Big Island, the biggest earth moving project to date in North America, and whittled away historic chimney Island until now it is merely a small patch of land at the western entrance to the Channel.

A modern six room public school has now replaced several of the older one room centres of learning and a new auditorium is being added this centennial year of 1967. Many of the streets surveyed 150 years ago, later overgrown with brush, and closed off into pasture fields, are now widened and paved. New houses are appearing along these streets every year, and the little village surveyed so many years ago, and seemingly dormant for so long a time is aroused and making a place for itself on the map. Here we have a growing community with a rich historical background. Here we see history repeating itself — history in the making, and, as in the days of the Indian canoes and the French voyageurs, we owe it mostly to the beautiful and well chosen situation we occupy on the banks of the great St Lawrence.

Compiled and prepared by: A L Adams

GROVETON

It is the section or part of north-western Edwardsburg Township, consisting of concessions eight and nine, west of Highway 16 and across the C.P.R. LINE to the 'big swamp" or the blueberry marsh.

The community got its name, in the early 1850's, when the Rev. Philander Smith, a Methodist missionary, held religious services, in the cool, shady woods, just west of the macadamized road, now Highway 16. He said "we shall call this the Groveton appointment." Annually, camp meetings were held, during the summer months, till a small white, frame church was built at the corner.

The majority of the early settlers, came from Mayo, Ireland, at the time of the great famine there, in 1849, were used to hard work, on the small rocky farms of CONNAUGHT. This particular farm, Lot 22, Concession 9, was one of the stoniest in the district. Today in 1967, most of the fields are still enclosed by stone fences. This is the farm that Michael Derrig and his brother-in-law, John Collins purchased from the government, in 1850. It was double width and only half the lenght of the concession. The log school-house was built on the east corner of the farm, close to the main road. Westerly from the lot, was the very fine hardwood bush of beech and maple.

In the fall of each year, the beech trees, in this woods were loaded with nuts. The local school children gathered the nuts during the noon hour, then carried them home at night, adding to each day's store and dreaming of many happy winter evenings.

One day, Mr Derrig chased all the children out of his woods, saying that he wanted the nuts for his turkeys. He had the woods declared "out of bounds". The disappointed children did not have far to go for their next winter's supply of nuts, for their teacher gave them permission to gather them across the road on George Baker's farm.

Mr. Derrig's death took place March 25, 1885, at his farm home. At this time, there was no Roman Catholic Parish closer than Kemptville. On the 27th of March, early in the morning, three teams of horses were needed to draw the long sleigh, with neighbours and friends following in the funeral cortege, in other sleighs and cutters. Blowing and drifting snow, huge snow-banks and pitch-holes slowed their progress. It was nearly noon, when they reached Kemptville church.

The winter of 1885 was a particularly severe one and on two occasions burial of the dead was temporarily made in a snow-bank, till roads and weather permitted a regular service.

Another interesting story of the 1850's concerns the farm of Lot 20, now the Grue farm. The origional barn still stands but has been renovated several times, since. The owner, then, was John Wilson. He was a member of the total abstinence movement, Under Dr. Lyman Beecher and others, both of Protestant and Roman Catholic faiths. Since John had joined the movement, he had not taken a glass of liquor. He made it known in the Groveton, Spencerville area, that he was planning to build a new barn. The “wets” boycotted the barn-raising prophesying that John would not get enough help and that the new barn would not go up. John continued to solicit only “dry” help and asked a farmer, William Bush, South Gower, to lend his experience. The barn went up, without a hitch, no incident of either quarelling or fighting took place, although several men could be seen watching proceedings from a clump of cedars.

Another story is recorded about the farm, Lot 23, Con 9. In 1835, Isaac Wilson, a native of Mississquoi, on the Vermont border, came to Canada and purchased this farm. He cleared fifty acres, leaving a pine ridge, 40 rods back from the concession road. This ridge was the highest level of land, between the St Lawrence and Ottawa rivers. About the year 1905, a geological survey party came from Ottawa and erected a balloon-work tower, eighty feet high and placed a concrete marker, in case that tower should ever collapse. The marker is still there. The tower stood for seven years. A wild gale, one November night, blew it down.

Close by the marker, in the shade of the towering pines are three graves. Two of them are of Isaac Wilson's daughter and son, in their early twenties, victims of the fever epidemic of 1850. The other grave is his mother's who died in her ninetieth year. The elderly lady was the daughter of a British soldier, Sergt. John Diehl, who settled in Lower Canada in 1800. Her deceased husband was Major Benoni Grant, of the

Continental Army, in the Revolutionary war.

About 1880, the late William Sloan, Ventnor, a grandson of Isaac Wilson, erected a suitable fence around the small cemetery. The late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kane owned this farm from 1900 to 1954.

PIONEER RESIDENTS AND THEIR WAY OF LIFE — 1880 to 1912

Most pioneer men in this area, had a trade They had a particular training and experience and were anxious and willing to serve their neighbours, in exchange for other services Money was scarce, very little of it was used to pay for services. Records tell us that several families did weaving, in the 1800's The Wilsons, the Cliffords, the Gibsons and the Ingrams A Mrs Sloan and her daughter did custom weaving till they moved away to the village of Ventnor (Adams).

Moses Grue and Michael Derrig were shoemakers and at times did a good trade tanning hides.

David Gamble and John Jarvis were tinsmiths, as well as farmers and woodsmen.

John Kingston and Hugh B Ingram were carpenters, and were always busy. Some men were stonemasons, when the first log homes were replaced with stone dwellings.

Hamilton Moorehead was a blacksmith, and the five Carmichael brothers, after proper training, set up their shops in neighbouring centres Robert Dunlop left here and set up a shop at Millar's Corners, north of here. John Wesley Grue was the last blacksmith to conduct a business here.

Carriagemakers offered their services, and John Jennings was a harnessmaker.

William Kingston, Sr., was a sectionman on the local railroad.

NOTE — There is a gradual change taking place in the method of farming. Farmers are purchasing new tractors and fewer horses are kept Some pieces of horse-drawn machinery can be changed and used for a few more years with the tractor power. The new machinery is more efficient and faster The local cheese-factory is closed because some patrons now quality for shipment of the whole milk to a Montreal dairy, daily, by train. Young people are seeking a higher education and more training. Trucks are yetting more numerous for hauling milk, cattle and hogs to Hull, commercial feeds and general delivery. Pupils attending the local public school are getting fewer as families move off the farms seeking better employment.

RESIDENTS AND THEIR WAY OF LIFE

1912 to 1924

Lemuel Grue and his wife, Mary (Clifford) both natives of Groveton, returned here from Brockville in 1905. Lemuel was a machine operator and for twenty years operated a threshing mill, doing custom work. He was active every fall, as far south as Crystal Rock, down Shanly way and west, to do jobs around the "Island".

Ransellaer Knapp was a stone-lifter, as well as a farmer on Lots 28 and 29, Concession 9. During the building of Highway 16, in 1917, Mr. Knapp was a very busy man. His son, Harry, now a barber in Brockville, also liked machinery. He purchased a large gasoline engine in 1918, and with a circular saw did custom work for the local farmers and woodsmen.

Albert McQuade owned a farm on the highway, and was the local mailman on Route 3, Spencerville. Previous to the new Department of Transport rural mail service, the local postoffice was located in Adam Henderson's home.

William Henderson owned a farm on the south east corner at the junction of the Groveton road and Highway 16. He was parttime caretaker of St. Andrew's cemetery, Spencerville.

William Smail owns the former Baker farm, further south from the corner. This farm has a large maple bush of 1 200 trees.

Thomas Coughry and son, Harvey, owners of the former King farm, were cattle drovers from 1950 to 1965.

Robert Smail and his wife, Doretta (Gladstone) living on Lot 23, Concession 9, will be long remembered for their kind hospitality on New Year's Eve. Every year the young people of the community welcomed in the New Year at their home, in a warm, friendly way.

Thomas Kane and his wife, Ida, were a childless couple, farming on the west half of Lot 23. They were highly respected.

Henry Grue and sister, Annie, living on Lot 25, Concession 8, quietly, as both are past middle age.

J. Osborne Tait and his wife, Elizabeth (Baker), next farm west, have a large family of eleven. Three daughters, Katie, Laura and Amanda are school teachers, and Mary, Sadie are nurses. Blanche is the youngest. Willie, Harve, Ralph, Charles are in the West, and George lives in Prescott.

John Clifford and his wife, Elizabeth (Peterson), own the farm of Lot 25, Concession 9, with their son, William Andrew, who died in 1925, leaving a young wife, Mabel Throop), and three children, Cecil, John and Elsie.

Wm. John Vincent, his wife, Elizabeth (Little), and daughter, Katie, own the west half of Lot 25, Concession 9. Katie married George Holmes, Pittston, in 1933.

Albert Dunlop and his wife, Sara Etta (Selleck), live on Lot 27, Concession 8. Their son, Ralph, and his wife, Bella (Cummings), are co-owners of this farm. They also farm Lot 29, Concession 9, the original Dunlop farm, that has no buildings now. Ralph Dunlop is a cattle drover and is associated with Mr. George Martin of Spencerville. They ship cattle and hogs weekly by train to Hull.

William Kingston, Sr., and his wife, Elizabeth (Vincent), and their ten children live on the farm, Lot 31, Concession 9. Mr. Kingston was a railroad man, in the early 1900's. He passed away February, 1914. Their daughter, Daisy, and husband, Harvey Douglas, are assisting with the farm operations. The rest of the family are employed elsewhere.

William J. Kingston and his wife, Julia (Vincent), have a family of four children, on Lot 27, Concession 9. Annie (Mrs. Harold Smail), Ambert, Minor and Wellington, Mr. Kingston is a carpenter as well as a farmer.

Alexander Brown and his wife, Anne (McNilage), own the rear half of Lot 23, Concession 9, with their family of seven, William, a cheesemaker at Ventnor; Andrew and John, now in Ottawa; Margaret (Mrs. Herbert Cook); Charles, Robert and Mildred.

Thomas J. Logan and his wife, Edith (Linnen), came from the Ventnor district, in April, 1912, when they purchased the Hugh B. Ingram farm, the south half of Lots 28 and 29, Concession 9. Their family included their two children, Bella, 8, and Angus, 6, and two middle-aged spinsters, cousins of Thomas. Sarah Jane, the elder, died in 1916, and Margaret in August, 1917. They had raised Thomas, at Spencerville, when his parents, in South Gower Township, died suddenly. Thomas purchased the rear half of Lots 28 and 29, from Ransellaer Knapp in 1917. Mr. Knapp and family moved to a small farm north of Groveton corner, on Highway 16.

GROVETON IN 1967

The farm, on Lot 20, east aolng Highway 16, north of Groveton corner is owned by Lemuel Grue's son, Earl, and his wife, Lorna (Malcomson). They have a daughter, Mary Alice. Earl is an employee of Hydro Electric Power Commission. His aged mother, Mary, lives with the family. Lemuel passed away in February, 1960.

The small farm, directly across highway from the Grue farm, formerly owned by Ransellaer Knapp, is now owned by Edward Payne. Mr. Payne's elder son, Allen, and his young wife live in a modern bungalow, on a south lot on the farm.

Two modern homes, on the west side and further north along Highway 16, are owned by Joseph Hopkins and Carl Thorpe.

Charles Brown and his wife, Ruth (Jackson), sold their farm, rear of Lot 23, in 1957 and moved to Spencerville. The new owner, Peter Jochems, wife and three daughters, Elizabeth, Janie and Ineka, are new Canadians from Holland.

Mr. Jochems also owns the south half of Lot 23, purchasing it from Thomas Kane in 1954. Mr. Jochems operates a large poultry farm. The daughters are all married now, Elizabeth (Mrs. Marcel Meyer); Janie is Mrs. Henry De Jong, and Ineke is Mrs. James Martin, Prescott.

The Albert McQuade farm, Lot 22, just west and north of Groveton corner, is presently owned by a new Canadian, Andrew Noccey, and his wife and son, Frank. Mr. Noccey is now retired, but for several years he operated a sawmill and did custom work. Frank and his young wife, Marian (Scott), have a new home, on a south lot here.

East of the highway here are the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Manuell (Florence Desjardin), and their family; Mr. and Mrs. Denzil Larocque (Eleanor Grue), and two small children, Dehra and Paul; Denzil's parents, Mr and Mrs. Bert Larocque own the small home on the corner lot

There is no Henderson family living here now, the owner is George Henderson, Montreal, and the house is rented to others.

The William Smail farm continues to produce a large quantities of maple syrup, from the 1,200 trees on the farm. William and his wife, Sarah (Porter), and two sons, Lloyd and Donald, operate a wayside stand, offering fresh eggs, vegetables, etc to the travelling public, south along Highway 16.

Thomas Coughtry is a retired gentleman now. His son, Harvey, and wife, Kay, and small son, Wayne, live in a new home, east of the highway and built on a south lot on the farm.

The Robert Smail farm, south half of Lot 23, Con. 9, has changed ownership many times in the past ten years. A lady in Ottawa, is the present owner and is a summer resident only.

The farm, Lot 25, Concession 8, is owned by Robert Grue, grandson of Lemuel, and eldest son of Clifford, who passed away in 1946. Clifford's widow, Getra, married George Pourpore, February 24th, 1955. Mr. and Mrs. Pourpore live in their new home at Crystal Rock. Robert Grue occupies the farm home here, and is an employee of Canada Starch Co., Cardinal.

The former Tait farm, west half of Lot 25, is owned by a new Canadian from Holland, Gerrit Beking, and wife, Dina, and family. Mr. Beking also purchased fifty acres, Lot 26, Concession 8, from James Uuman and wife, Elsie (Clifford), in 1964. Earlier, Mr. Besking purchased from Peter Jochems, the two hundred acre farm, Lot 31, Concession 9, known locally as the William Kingston, Sr., farm.

Mrs. William Andrew Clifford passed away in August, 1932, age 43 years. The farm, Lot 25, Concession 9, was inherited by her children. The elder son, Cecil now lives in Napanee, and John and his wife, Elsa, and small son, Mark, have a home in Montreal. Elsie Clifford married James

Utman in 1938, and they have a small son, David. Mr. and Mrs. Utman also own the Vincent farm, next west, purchased from Mrs. George Holmes' estate in 1965. The house on Lot 26 was purchased in 1966 by Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Tackaberry, Ottawa, for a summer home.

There is no Dunlop family in Groveton now. Their former farm, Lot 27, Concession 8, was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Harve Douglas, in November, 1940, and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Dunlop moved to Spencerville. Mr. Douglas later sold this farm in January, 1951, to Ernest Somerville, and he and Mrs. Douglas purchased the Almon Smail farm, west of Spencerville, in March that year.

Mr. Ernest Somerville purchased the farm Lots 27, 28, Concession 9, from Dr. P. A. McIntosh in April, 1942. This farm was owned by Albert McQuade in 1915. The home on this farm was burned in the early 1900's.

The farm, 300 acres, west of the C P R line is owned by Glenn Somerville and his wife, Glenna (Ault), since 1952.

This is the former home of Glenn's grandparents, the late Thomas Logan, who died in 1935, aged 62, and his wife, Edith, who died March, 1946. Glenn's parents, Ernest and Bella (Logan) Somerville and family came here from Heckston in 1931, when her brother, Angus, died suddenly, age 25 years. They owned and operated the farm from 1931 to 1953, till Glenn's marriage in January, 1954.

William J. Kingston purchased his father's farm, Lot 28, in the Eighth Concession, in 1917. His father, John Kingston, died in 1908, and his mother, Isabella (Logan), went West to live with other members of her family. Mr. Kingston's wife, Julia, died in 1944. Mr. Kingston passed away in October, 1959. This farm is now owned by the youngest son, Wellington, and his wife, Jennie (Cummings). Their two daughters are married. Rita is Mrs. Orville Bernard, and Margaret is Mrs. Clifford Chisamore. Their only son, Harold, nineteen, died suddenly September, 1950. Mr. Kingston has been building inspector for Edwardsburg Township Council since 1960.

1967 — Farmers fewer and farms larger. Every farmer uses a tractor and modern tractor machinery. A combine does most of the harvesting. Horses are very few, less than a dozen in this district Poultry have disappeared, only one farm and the owner keeps thousands Only two or three farmers' sons are wholly dependent on their farm income for support of their families. The majority have part-time employment elsewhere to supplement their income Dairy operations have changed with the coming of bulk tanks and truck delivery. Farmers use tons of commercial fertilizers today in comparison to a few hundred pounds twenty years ago. Dairy cows are tested for milk production and poor producers are sold as beef on the market.

GROVETON BERRY MARSH

Presented a Challenge in the years 1912 - 18

This area, amounting to approximately one thousand acres of marsh, lies westerly of Lots 31 and 32, Concession 9, Edwardsburg. At one time, in the early 1800's, it was an excellent stand of dense tamarack. After the railway, then called the St. Lawrence and Ottawa line, came through about 1850, officials of the railway company purchased several hundred acres of the swamp. Woodsmen were hired to cut off the heavy stand of tamarack, for fuel for the wood-burning locomotives. The haul out to the C.P.R. line was less than a mile to Boyle's Stop, later named Groveton Station.

With the timber cut off, the area grew up with blueberry and huckleberry bushes. Along the west side, some groves of tamarack still stand. The late Mr. James Sanderson, Oxford Station, owned a part, near the north end, but the greater part of the thousand acres belongs to the goverment and Edwardsburg Towship Council.

In 1870, on the six or seven hundred acres of farm land, between the railroad and the marsh, cultivated and growing crops, lived thirty families. At this time, the population in this area had reached its height. Now in 1967, only one family lives in this area.

The soil on these farms is light and sandy. Many sand hills were originally covered with great, tall, pine trees, which were cut and hauled to Prescott and rafted down the St. Lawrence to Quebec City, to be made into masts for warships. Descendents of the original families, living in this area in the early 1800's, are scattered over this continent and many of the familiar family names have disappeared.

GROVETON MARSH

Despite the many rural changes, the marsh remains the same. I would like to record some of the historical events connected with activities, that this marsh provided for local residents in the years 1912 to 1950.

There are three or four entrances to the berry marsh. The one commonly used is the concession road, extending on

up past the railway crossing to the westerly limits and the former Shields property, on the Garreton side of the marsh.

The second entrance is a short distance north of the high-tensioned Hydro line, about one mile north of the concession road. This entrance is gained by travelling the long lane, formerly used by the many families living in this area.

The third entrance is a further half mile north. Only local people know of this northerly route. In the 1920 to 1924 years, awhen the berries were exceptionally good here, the late Mrs. Elizabeth Kingston, a widow, with three sons at home, had the boys cut and brush out a path into the marsh, this way. It proved a short cut for those carrying berries and the results certainly proved that the project was worthwhile. Wellington and Delbert Kingston, who are first cousins, have memories of carrying out twenty-one, eight-quart pails of berries, in one day, through this route. At this time, they were teenagers, strong and abler than the women, who were doing most of the picking of the berries. Rubber boots were necessary to get through the low-lying area. Once inside the marsh, the heavy boots were laid up to use for going out and lighter shoes were put on. The moss depth was knee-high here, and to carry rubber boots for three or four hours was vey tiesome.

Pesonally, I like to remember the earlier years, 1912 to 1918. I was a teenager then, and my mother made arrangements with local families, that I accompany them berry-picking in the marsh. This was the era when berry-pickers came by the hundreds, in horse-drawn buggies or "democrats" with father, mother and the whole family. They drove many miles, early in the morning, coming from Heckston, Mountain, Hallville, Glen Stewart and Cardinal.

Berry-picking and picnic day were combined. The horses were unhitched and tied separately to a stout sapling. Sometimes, during the heat of the day, the horses got restless and with flies and other strange annoyances, they caused plenty of trouble. There would be no berry-picking for the rest of the day, for the young boys thoroughly enjoyed a fracas among the horses. Another source of annoyance to pickers was the presence of several wells, in the marsh. These had been dug many years before and men used the water to drench fires. Some were identified by markers and others were not. Some

pickers found out where they were, by accident, and got thoroughly soaked for their trouble.

Local families capitalized on a good blueberry crop. The sale of berries meant the payment of taxes, an extra hundred of flour, a new dress or the start of a little bank account.

One particular day, that I will long remember, was a very sultry, late July one. The humidity increased near the noon hour. Great crowds of pickers had been in the marsh on the previous day, and this meant that the best berries were not to be found anywhere. Our pails were not filling up very fast and some pickers were getting discouraged. One middle-aged mother in the group asked her daughter to bring her the container of cold tea, carefully hidden down in the deep moss. She complained of feeling weak. From our concealed position, behind some trees, we saw some new pickers just entering the marsh, a short distance away. The tired mother refreshed from the cold drink, had a bright idea. She poured her half-pail of berries into her daughter's half-pail and said to the daughter, "You take this pail of berries and gradually work your way over toward those people, maybe they will buy our berries." The daughter came back in about half an hour's time with the money in her hand. It seemed to me that ten years was lifted from that tired mothers face.

The picking of berries was not any holiday or pastime for these women but an everyday occupation. It was a great deal easier to carry out the money than to have to walk through that mossy bog and carry a full pail of berries all the way home, no matter how proud you were of them.

There were three or four kinds of berries. The low bush blueberries grew in patches under the white birches, all across the front end of the marsh. Then there were the big, blue ones on higher bushes, that were sweet and delicious. The northern area produced the high-bush black variety, both large and small, known as huckleberries. The bushes are on the level of the bands. With your pail or basket securely tied at your waistline, more berries could be picked this way. Women berry-pickers did not wear slacks or jeans in the 1920's. Dresses of strong cotton were made, purposely, for berry-picking. These dresses were long to withstand the scratching and tearing of the brush.

Many stories of daily experiences were exchanged by groups of berry-pickers. Some were happy, pleasant adventures, others were sad, leaving impressions that thwarted a return trip. Being caught in that marsh, in a sudden thunder storm was a very unpleasant experience. Coming upon a nest of snakes or disturbing a wild bees' nest encouraged smiles from the adults and shrieks from the young women. The greatest fear was of being lost, and it was easy for the stranger to do. In August, 1948, Mrs. Edward Desjardin, Groveton, wandered on till 2 a.m before a search party found her, almost exhausted, at the Garreton side of the marsh.

Over the years many strange sights were beheld. One noticed the fine dress of some folk entering the berry area, but a couple of hours later you would have difficulty recognizing the same fine clothes or person wearing them. Weary and bedraggled, seeking a cool drink of water, they presented a very different appearance. I was always convinced that those persons who picked and sold their berries, in the marsh, dearly earned their money. Many a ten-pound pail of blueberries or buckleberries sold for twenty-five cents in those days.

Composed and recorded by:
Mrs. Ernest Somerville, R. R. 3, Spencerville, Ontario.
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BROUSEVILLE

On January 1st, we Canadians will observe the Centenary of Confederation. Our recorded history goes back to Cartier's explorations in 1534 It was not until 1867 that a group of men, namely the Fathers of Confederation, conceived a plan to unite this great country of ours from Atlantic to Pacific. Thanks to them we have become a great country both in natural and human resources. The second largest country in the world extending over 3,000 miles from coast to coast. Our country is made up of thousands of small communities These have a history all their own. The one of which I am about to write is Brouseville.

Brouseville is located on the Shanly road, in Edwardsburg township, about 3 1/2 miles north of Cardinal. Let us turn back the pages of history to the year 1867. Brouseville was then known as Bolton's Corners This name was given because a great many people by the name of Bolton lived here It was a thriving community in those days Some of the names common in the district were, Morgatroyd, Chambers, Adams, Smith, Dodge, Anderson, Briggs, Grant, Lane, Sayeau, Van Camp, Liezert, Bolton and many others A few of these names still exist Many of these men served on the local council

About this time, Dr. Brouse, whose practise was in Prescott, was elected member of Parliament for Grenville County. He defeated Mr Walter Shanly, his opponent The name Bolton's Corners was then changed to Brouseville, in honour of Dr Brouse. There were no schools at this time. There was a hotel, two grocery stores, a jewellery shop, pump shop, blacksmith shop, and a carriage shop The pump shop was operated by Mr Vosberg, later by Mr Byers, the jewellery shop by Mr. Long, the blacksmith shop by Mr Andrew Houston, grocery stores by such men as Mr Henry Morgatroyd, Wm Anderson, Eli Fairfield, Geo VanCamp.

In 1905, due to the efforts of such men as Henry Morgatroyd, Wm Henderson, Wm Chambers, John Smith, Grant Bros , Robt Dodge, and others, a school was built It was built on the property formerly owned by Mrs Bolton The cost of building this school was $2,000 00 A huge sum at this time On the opening of the school a lawn social was held on the grounds, with local hands in attendance, and speeches made by trustees. The first teacher was Miss Jennie Gilroy of South Mountain, who later became Mrs. Worton Adams. The next teacher was Miss Nellie Tallmire, later Mrs Joe Laughlin of Hallville. Some teachers who followed were: Roy Pharoah, Ira McKendry, Miss Bertha Cooper, Frank Sweeny, and others.

The people of the community were very interested in sports. The local grocery store was the gathering place in the evening for young and old. Here all the news of the day was made known. Games were played, such as quoits, wrestling, boxing, etc. A skating rink was operated by George Shortt and Nathan Dodge. A good hockey team, consisting of goal, Frank Shortt; defence, Noah Morgatroyd and James Poupore; forward line, centre, Wm. Chambers, wings, Jim Scott, Delbert Morgatroyd, Freiman Chambers. Brouseville also had a soccer team and softball team. They produced many good athletes. A race track, where horses were trained and races held, was operated by Mr Wm Anderson. Some of the best horses of the day were: Corn Cracker Joe, owned by Willard Adams, and Little Tim, owned by Wm. Anderson.

The first Bell Telephone in the vicinity was at Brouseville, owned by Wesley Anderson. The whole scene is now changed. Schools, grocery stores and other businesses have become centralized and the old way of life is just a memory.

Today the school is used as a Church Hall by the Presbyterian and United Churches. This little school produced many of our leading citizens, such as ministers, doctors, teachers, etc. The only business remaining in Brouseville is a modern service station, operated by Mr. Arthur VanAllen.

I have tried to give you a brief outline of the history of Brouseville. We hope our people have contributed in a small way to the building of this fine community in which we live. Let us as God-fearing, law-abiding citizens not let our forefathers down, but make our community and our country the very best possible in the years ahead.

PITTSTON

THE PITTSTON STORES

William Pitt owned the farm now occupied by Albert Coughtry Pittston, and received its name from this Pitt family. William Pitt owned a small frame building, which was moved north and back from the main road when the brick store was erected. In this frame building, William Pitt ran a store and postoffice. Later, his daughter, Mary Pitt, who became Mrs. John Gilliland, operated a store and postoffice. Mail arrived from Cardinal three times weekly — later became a daily service. Others who operated the store were the Bishop the present owners, Ralph and Alice Cooper. On the south-east corner, another store, a frame building erected on posts was operated by Andrew Linnenn, Ed. McIntosh (building was burned and rebuilt), Thomas Timlick, who travelled through the country with a cart collecting eggs and delivering groceries, etc. Others who operated this store from time to time were James Raycroft, James Riddell, Charles Wingard, Levi Levere, Ernest Spencer, Elgin Lavier and Orville Brinston. Later the store was burned — Ancil Ault bought the lot and a house was moved to it — now occupied by Cecil Tracey.

GRIST MILL

Where custom grinding was done and a feed business carried on was operated east of corner by John Gilliland. He moved West to Peace River area, and building was sold to John Saycau, who moved it to corner of Fourth Concession and remodelled it into a house.

CHEESE FACTORIES

About one-half mile west of Pittston store on the same side of the road, a frame cheese factory was erected by a Mr. Thompson, later operated by a Mr. McDonald — was burned out and rebuilt (?), operated by James Leizert, who sold it to William Hunter, who moved it. It was burned and rebuilt by Mr. Hunter and operated for some time until it was closed (milk going to larger areas for manufacturing). This building was purchased by Fred Marshall at Mainsville, who moved it and remodelled it into an apartment dwelling. Milk was brought daily from surrounding area to factory, where at one time 20 cheese a day was made and at times it operated the year around. It was a meeting place for farmers who exchanged views as well as news.

family, Mr. Tom Keyes, who rented the store from Mrs. Gilliland, Orville Brinston. On ehr death it was taken over by grand-nephew Acil Miller, who later sold the business to

SAWMILL

On border of creek on property now owned by Russell Bass, a sawmill was owned and operated by John Lewis, who sold to John McLatchie, passing to Thomas McLatchie and Harry McLatchie — mill ceased operation some seventy years ago *Blacksmith Shop* was first owned and operated by Joseph Pitt, later by William Ault. Others who operated this shop were Joseph Carmichael, Wesley Grue, Andrew McLatchie, Arthur Barclay, Ralph Cummings, Bert Knight, and George Raney, who closed it around 1952.

Orange Lodge — "Dufferin Lodge". The Warrant of L.O.L. 1227 was issued by Grand Lodge of British America on December 3, 1866 Lodge in this area was organized at the home of John Weston, lot 5, con 5, Edwardsburg, Master was Joseph Londen On Aug 7, 1867 it was moved to Joshuas Pitts' Carpenter Shop, In 1868 moved to Thomas Londen's Hall. For a time meetings were held on the Third Concession in a building owned by the Hopper family. In 1889 it was moved to a newly built hall on Lot 8, Con 7, then in 1949 "Workman Hall" bought from the United Church at Shanly where meetings still are held with Clarence Barkley, Master for 1967.

Public School — S.S. No. 10, First a stone building on the McLatchie property about the centre of S.S. No 10. As many as 50 pupils were enrolled at one time: in winter young men of 17 and 18 attended while farm work was slack. Early teachers were James Wilson, Abe Wilson, Ida (Hough) Montgomery, Laura Woods, William Woods, J. D. Mills, Mr Collison, Miss Amelia Taylor, Jennie Tyner, Howard Fader, Alton Anderson, Jennie Richardson Miller, Hugh Brownlee, Miss Ella Millar, Thos Scobie, Effie Clark, James Ault, Ira

McKendry, R T. Williams, and Laura Tait. Old School was sold by public auction to Albert Montgomery who tore it down, piled the stone and later sold it to the Counties Road where it was crushed and used in building the County Shanly Road Two acres of land were purchased from David Pitt and a new modern brick building was erected in 1908

First teacher in the new school was Miss Mary Fraser, followed by Julia Kerwin (St. Louis), Orville Ault, Harry Francis Augusta (Lennox) Ferguson, Harry Anderson, Ella Anderson, Luella Burnside, Marjory Fairbairn, Ina Marcellus Helen Robertson, Addie Dobbie, Ruth Smith, Elsie MacDonald, Louise Scott, Elsie Simpson, Cora Davidson, Helen Grant, Catherine Taylor, Jennie Froats, Eleanor Adams, Marilyn Shaver, Nancy Wilkins (Montgomery), Eleanor Christie In 1963, the brick school was closed and pupils from S.S No 10 were taken by bus to the new North Edwardsburg Township School at Shanly. The brick school was sold to Mr. Ralph McCargar in 1966 and remodelled into a house

Churches — The lot where the Pittston United Church now stands was purchased from George and Sarah Hutchcroft on November 26, 1869 (for $1 00) The papers were signed by trustees George Holmes, William Pitt, Silas Webb, Peter Riddell, Thornton Huchcroft, Elias Holmes, John Anderson, George Bolton, Alexander Riddell and Joseph Pitt Papers signed spoke of the church as "Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada in conection with English Conference". Before the Parsonage was built at Shanly two Methodist ministers lived in Cardinal and on alternating Sundays preached at Johnstown Mainsville, Cardinal (one) and the other at Pittston, Shanly and Ventnor Ministers were the Reverends; Thompson, Thos. McAmmond, Wilkinson, Know, Cleland, W. A. Hanna, W E Wright, Garland Burton, J L Hodgson, Stewart,A. W. Seaton, Long, Lambert, John Hurst, Knowles, and student ministers Stanly Erret, Keith Whitney, Donald Hodgins, Malcom Prophet and John Peters After the Union of the Presbyterian, Congregational and Methodist Churches on June 10, 1925, the church has since been known as the United Church of Canada On April 15, 1915 a Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church was organized at the home of Mrs. Marcus Riddel There were 10 charter members, the officers being, Pres Mrs Eldon Webb, Vice Pres Mrs Frank Bass; cor. sec. Mrs Estelle Ault, rec sec. Mrs Rufus Riddell and treasurer Mrs. Marcus Riddell. This Society was carried on successfully by the women of the church until 1962 when it became the United Church Women, and is still functioning. Another small frame church, situated on the north side of the road a short distance east of the store, and operated by the Holiness Movement people held services for a number of years in the early 1900's but was later torn down and used to help build a church at Cardinal. In the early days of the Methodist Church, before they had an organ there, Samuel Miles Liezert led the congregational singing.

Local families in early days were — Riddells, east of Pittston several farms were owned by Riddells, known as Riddell settlement at one time. McIntyres, Alber Montgomerys, Webbs, Pitts, Westons, McMillans, Leizerts, Boyds, Huchcrofts, Martins, Marlattes, Leveres, Holms, Taylors, Montgomerys.

Holmes — Geo. Holmes came from England
Harvey Holmes
Roy Holmes ,

Montgomerys — Robert Montgomery lived on land deeded by the crown in 1802, to a Thomas Fraser — lived there before 1850. Samuel Montgomery until 1903, Robert Alexander Montgomery until 1927. George Montgomery 1927 to 1964. Willis Montgomery from 1964 on.

Two other farms, one belonging to Edwin Cooper and one to Herbert Liezert have been in the same family name for three generations.

SHANLY

SHANLY POST OFFICE

In the early days the closest post office was Spencerville.

Through the efforts of the Honourable Walter Shanly, member of Parliament for Grenville, a post office was opened in the community and was called Shanly in honour of this man. This post office was established sometime during the period of 1885 to 1891.

A mail route started at Grant's Mills with a rider who picked up mail at Shanly and took it to Cardinal. He returned the same day with incoming mail. Delivery was three times a week. Postage was three cents. Mr. George Anderson was manager of this post office.

As the mails became heavier, the post office was discontinued and over fifty years ago became R. R. 4, Spencerville.

SHANLY CHURCHES

The religious life of Shanly community had its beginnings in the hearts of brave men and women who gathered for worship in the school house. Service was held where S.S. No. 13 now stands but in a building which preceded the present one.

When more people came to the district, a plain white church was built which seated about two hundred people. This was built on the farm known as the *Tom Wallace Farm* which is now owned by Mr. Charles Gilmer.

The white church served its day and when it was in need of thorough repairing, the congregation decided to move to a new site and build a church of brick and stone. The reason for moving the site was that the Church might be more Central.

Our Church of today was erected in 1893 at a cost of $4,800. The stone for the foundation was quarried from the farm of Mr. Earl Pitt. All the quarrying and hauling was done without cost.

Some of our parents remembered going to Winchester with teams and wagons to bring building materials. The necessary money for the building was on hand when the Church was opened.

At first the Church was attached to the Cardinal Charge but the Pastoral Charge of Pittston, Shanly and Ventnor, as we now know it, was organized June 24, 1899. During its history, Shanly Church has given two people to the active work of the Church — Miss Ida Pitt and Rev. Lindsay Wright.

SHANLY SCHOOLS

The first school was an old log school known as Moor's School and it was situated where S.S. No. 13 now stands.

In 1865, a modest stone building was erected on the same site and the community was then called Wallace's Corner.

The frame school was built around 1900 and has served the community well. At present it is being used to supplement the teaching done in our new North Edwardsburg Township School which was built in Shanly in 1964.

SHANLY LODGE

The Warrant of L.O.L. 1227 was issued by the Grand Lodge of British America on December 3rd, 1866. The Lodge was organized on the 26th of December, 1866, at the home of John Weston, lot 5, con. 5, of Edwardsburg. Joseph Louden was elected as master.

On August 7 1867, it was moved to Joshua Pitt's Carpenter Shop. Later in 1868 it moved to Thomas Lauden's Hall and here was styled *"Dufferin"*.

The year 1889 brought another transfer, this time to the newly built hall on lot 8 of the 7th concession. In 1949 the *"Workman Hall"* was purchased from the United Church. The Lodge was moved there, where it still meets on the second Wednesday of each month.

SHANLY CHEESE FACTORIES

The first factory was owned by Mr. William Eager of Morrisburg, a cheese man in the community of Shanly. Mr. Harold Soper was cheesemaker and was married to Richard Wallace's daughter.

The milk was picked up in thirty gallon cans by Mr. William Foster who lived on Mr. William McCormick's farm. Mr. Joel Adams (or whoever was salesman) carted the cheese to Brockville and brought the cash home. This would, some-

times be as much as $2,000. It took a day for this trip. This factory was situated about 30 to 40 rods north of the village on the east side of the road. This would be on the present Burnside property and there is a pump on the well marking the old location.

The second factory was east of Shanly and just west of Mr. James York's buildings. This was a shareholder factory until it was sold to Mr. Thomas Johnston of Glen Stewart. It was built about 1890 and burned in August of 1952.

HYNDMAN AREA

The road from Highway 16 East to Campbell's Mills School, years ago was known as Egypt Street. Some years later it was called Maple Avenue. A row of beautiful hard maple trees grew on each side—hence the name. The home of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Grue was known as *The Maples*

In early days, farm owners along this road were; James Henry, Milton Dunlop, Simon Jackson, Tom Feely (and later on this same farm—Thomas Payne), James Payne, Abraham Payne, Duncan Nesbitt, Ebenezer Condell, Lewis Grue, Issac Jackson, William Jackson, Phillip Robinson, John Kearns, Thomas Kearns, Sr. Hector Campbell and Jeremiah Gray-the last two being on the Ventnor Road. Only three of these farms are in the origional name - Gray, Campbell and Kearns.

Descendants of some of these early families live in other places. Mrs. Andrew Henry lives in Kemptville, and Lettie her sister (Mrs. Reddick) lives near there.

A grandson of Thomas Payne—Hershel Payne—with his wife and son, reside near Prescott. Elzie Nesbitt, grandson of Duncan Nesbitt, and his wife are in Prescott, while Carl, another grandson, with his family lives in Brockville. Mrs. Charlie Brown of Spencerville is a daughter of Simon Jackson.

Of the family of Ebenezer Condell and his first wife Hester Ann Whitney, none survive. These were Emery, John, Josiah and Hester Ann. To him and his second wife Harriet

Miller were born seven children, Millar, Jane, Chester, James Roland, Mary Elizabeth (Dell), Harper and Ivan. Of these, only three survive and are living in the U.S.A.

Chester Condell, on leaving home went to Chicago, to the Klondike in the Gold Rush of 1898, to California, back to Chicago, retiring in 1952 to Clearwater, Florida, where he now lives.

Harper Condell also went to Chicago. In June, 1917, he joined the American Field Service as a volunteer Ambulance Driver in the French Army, later transferring to the American Service. In 1919 he returned to Chicago, resumed his real estate business, and in 1930 he moved to Los Angeles, Cal. where he now resides.

Ivan Condell, on leaving home, went to Manitoba, then to Chicago, and after attending Business College, worked as a stenographer He was sent to Minneapolis, Min to establish an office there, later became a travelling salesman, moved again to Chicago and in 1950 to Dunedin, Florida, where he now lives

The late Millar Condell was the first member of his family to go to Chicago, serving as a member of the Columbian Guard at the World's Fair in 1892. At the close of the fair, he joined the Chicago Police Force He engaged in photography as an interesting hobby, and on his visits to his childhood home he took many photos which can be seen in some community homes here today One was a picture of the Cambell family and the Mill workers, another of Campbell's Mills School with many parents and pupils Many family groups were also taken

Dell Condell, a retired nurse, passed away in 1965

Two sons of Isaac Jackson—Gordon and Harvey reside in Gananoque, Gordon's son, Basil, is in Pomeroy, Wash.

Of Issac Jackson's three daughters — Florence (Mrs. Duncan Selleck), Maude (Mrs. Russell Pittman) and Josie, only Josie is living. Sons of Mr and Mrs. Duncan Selleck, Orville and Earl, live nearby. Sons of Mr. and Mrs. Orville Selleck and their children are in this community Their married daughters have moved elsewhere.

Thomas Jackson, son of William, had three daughters, Carrie, Amy, and Mabel (Mrs. John Davidson), Mrs Howard Mellon, only child of the John Davidson's, resides at Brinston and is a secondary school teacher

On the Philip Robinson farm, William Sloan later lived for many years. His three surviving sons are Burton of Ventnor, Charles of Hectston, and George of California. Burtons children and grandchildren live nearby

Mrs. Alonzo Campbell (widow) and James Campbell and his wife of *Campbell Brothers* reside on that homestead, and a great grandson of Jeremiah Gray - Gilbert, with his family and his mother now live on the *Gray* farm.

The paternal great grandfather of Charles Kearns, served twenty-one years in the British Army and was given a grant of land where Charles and his family now live. This is a century farm, having been in the Kearns name, 100 years. In his possesion is an ammunition chest used in the *Windmill Battle* at at Prescott, and also a lantern of the type used a century ago. Another great grandson of John Kearns - Andy Kearns with his family, lives in Kingston, and ther are other descendents elsewhere

The community of Campbell's Mills was thus named, because of a mill near-by, owned first by Hector Campbell and then jointly by his two sons William and John.

In this mill, shingles, lumber and cheese boxes were manufactured. In those days it was a familiar sight to see a large horse-drawn wagon, piled high with cheese boxes taken by James Cook Sr. or John Campbell to Hyndman cheese factory and to many other places. Grain was ground in this mill also.

Some of the employees were: William Cook (foreman), Mr. Vanderburg (fireman), James Davidson, Charles Wylie, Peter, Williams and Alonzo Campbell, Myron Beach, Ralph Henderson, James Cook Sr., George Francis, Arthur Robinson Delbert Sayeau, Jerry Wallace, Samuel and Robert Grant

One day, several years ago, James Campbell Sr. was oiling a shaft which revolved. There was a jutting spike, and Mr. Campbell, wearing an Ulster coat, was caught and whirled around. He was seriously injured and passed away that nigh.

On the Campbell homestead were two large houses, two barns, and the mill about ten rods north-west of these.

On June 10, 1914, while pupils of Campbell's Mills School near-by played during their noon recess, Campbell's Mill was completely destroyed by fire. The blaze started in the engine room and quickly spread. In a short time, the mill, the house and the barn of John Campbell were all razed. Only one barn belonging to William Campbell was left standing. One house was rebuilt. Of the mill, the stone foundation is all that remains and it is almost overgrown with shrubbery.

In the old stone house, owned by William Jackson, then by Thomas, his son, and now by Bruce Linnen is a small room, which was used as an office by the first owner, he being a justice of the Peace. Here is to be seen a large drawer, once used for legal documents. The origional graining of the wood of that drawer, has never been refinished and is one hundred and seven years old.

As an example of the cost of building supplies, in those early days, an account follows of the cost of the stone house now occupied by Bruce Linnen. Copied from an Account Book of William Jackson, con 9, Edwardsburg

1859	Pounds	Shillings	Pence
April 1, 40 Cord Stones with drawing	20	0	0
Carpenter Bill	25	0	0
Mason's Bill	20	0	0
Lumber, including large timbers	50	0	0
Shingles, 11 thousand	5	10	0
Lime, 700 Bushels at 6 per bushel	17	10	0
2 Masons' Board - 2 months each	8	0	0
Carpenters Board - 10 months	20	0	0
Labourers Hire	5	0	0
200 pound nails	2	0	0
Paint and Painting	2	10	0
Window and Door Sills	5	10	0
Windows	7	10	0
Digging Cellar	4	0	0
Laths and Drawing	5	0	0
100 pounds lath nails	1	0	0
Window Glazing	1	9	1
7 Doors	1	15	0
150 pounds Lath Nails	1	10	0
100 pounds shingle and board nails	1	0	0
Balusters	1	2	6
12 Locks, at 2, 12 pairs Butts and screws	1	15	0

Cellar Door Locks and Hinges	0	14	6
Cubbert (?) locks and fastners	0	7	6
Lathing	4	0	0
Plastering	11	10	0
Window Fastners	0	8	0
Extra Joiner work	4	15	0
Blacksmithing, platebar door step	0	17	6

Total cost is given as 349 pounds, 19 shillings, 6 pence and of this amount the cost of building the main part of the house (probably completed in 1859) was 260 pounds, 16 shillings, 7 pence: The kitchen finished in the following year cost 89 pounds, 2 shillings, 9 pence.

1861 — August 11: Bargained with Robert Dixon to build a woodshed 44 feet by 23 feet sufficient in height for rafters to come under eaves of the house. Also carriage house 24 by 30 feet, same height, for the sum of thirty dollars and to be paid in wood, produce and cash.

Paid the above contract in full, W. J

1862, January 7,

The account Book from which the above was copied covers a period from 1856 to 1868, and records all sorts of transactions — loans of small sums of money, purchase of materials (e.g. threshing machine in 1856 for 50 pounds), hire of labour (e.g. 1857 3 days chopping cordwood: 8 shillings 9 pence—about $1.80), sales of staples like flour, sugar, whisky, etc. "up the Grand River" to Pembroke and to Mattawa (this apparently was a three day journey, and must have had to do with supplying lumber camps), etc.

Each years business is neatly recorded and the amount of gain or loss calculated quite precisely.

1867, (Confederation Year)

Below is a sample of the type of civil cases, held in the local area by the Justice of the Peace,

Evidence in complaint of Thomas Cook of the Township of Edwardsburgh against William Dunn of the same township for Profanation of the Lord's Day *tried this 13th day of May* 1867 The parties called the defendant did not appear

I - Simon Jackson, Constable, sworn saith: I did serve the defendant, William Dunn, with a true copy of this summons which was produced in court. I served him personally on Saturday, the 11th of May inst.

John Skully, sworn, saith: I saw the defendant, Wm. Dunn, ploughing in his own field on Centre Commons, on Sunday, the 28th day of April last past; I saw him ploughing in the forenoon and the afternoon of this day in question The field in which he was ploughing I think was about 50 rods from the publick road.
John Skully

Harrison Cook, Sworn, saith: I saw the defendant, Wm. Dunn, ploughing in his own field on Centre Commons, in the 8th con. of Edwardsburgh, on Sunday the 28th of April last past. I saw the defendant ploughing in the said field in both the forenoon and the afternoon of the day in question.
Harrison Cook

The Decision of this Court is that the Defendant, William Dunn, be fined in the sum of Four Dollars for said offence, and then pay the further sum of Four Dollars and twenty-five cents costs in this behalf, making in all Eight Dollars and Twenty-five cents, ordered to be paid forthwith, and if not paid to be levied by Distress and Sale of his goods and chattels, and in default of sufficient then to be imprisoned in the Common Gaol in Brockville in the County of Leeds for a space of two months unless the said several sums together with the costs of conveying the said Wm. Dunn to the common gaol be sooner paid
Wm Jackson, J P

Paid the above fine and costs May 16th, 1867

Evidence in case between Bridget Dogherty and Joseph Tomlison tried February 11th, 1862.

John McCaughey sworn: I was going to Kemptville on Wednesday, the 5th and Bridget Dogherty was waking (walking) behind the sleigh When I and complainant was passing Joseph Tomlinson's, Tomlinson's dog ran from the yard and jumped against the complainant. I did not see the dog take her dress. There was a little scuffle between Mrs. Dogherty and the dog: I seen Mrs. Dogherty strike at the dog to keep him off from bitting her *Signature of John McCaughey*

Anne Jennings, sworn: Mrs Tomlinson told me that she had to keep watch of the dog to keep him from going on to people traversing the road, and since she told me that she was afraid of my children going that way to school

her mark X (Ann Jennings) William J.

Cross examined by defendant, did not say that the dog bit any of my children.

Bridget Dogherty, sworn: On last Wednesday I was passing Joseph Tomlinson's house. Tomlinson's dog came out at me on the road. I did not see the dog until he had hold of me by the frock which he tore

her mark X Bridget Dogherty

Mrs Dogherty recalled says that the injury the dog done her drefs was worth half a dollar.

her mark X Bridget Dogherty

Decision of the Court is that Joseph Tomlinson be fined in the sum of 2/6 to be paid to the complainant and the further sum of 16/9 for Costs ordered to be paid in ten days, payment to be levied by distress sale of the goods and chattels of the said Joseph Tomlinson, and in default of sufficient distress the said Joseph Tomlinson to be imprisoned in the County Gaol in Brockville for the space of ten days.

William Jackson, J.P. John Johnston, J.P.

The school section was comprised formerly of what is now Hyndman and Campbells Mills School Sections. The school was on property now owned by Chester Gilmer. This large Section was later divided and the first school building of S.S. No.17, Edwardsburg, was erected in 1876.

The first building was a frame one with brick veneer. Later this veneer was removed and the building was clapboarded. A photo of this School as it was origionally, was presented to the school by the late Mrs W. D. Grue. In this photo are many of the pioneers of the School Section.

Trustees who were in office at the time of its erection were Messrs Ebenezer Condel, Hector Campbell and John Kearnse. The cost of the building was around Four hundred and fifty dollars. The land was purchased from Thomas Kearns for thirty dollars.

The first teacher was Mr. Thomas McDowell, who was in charge for two months. He was succeeded by Miss Martha Graham. Other teachers were the Misses Gertrude Moore, Rose McCann, Mary Merrick, Emma Robertson, Anna Mackey, Margaret Davidson, and then William Goodin, Alfred McKee and George Roddick.

Early records show that Mr. William Imrie, and Mr. Ebenezer Condell, on April 10, 1880 drove to Heckston to hire a teacher, Miss Rose McCann, for $15. per month. At that time Rev. Mr. Blair of Spencerville was Superintendent of Education, and persons wishing to teach went to him for a form of Education.

Other teachers were Misses Edith Dillabough, Carrie Jackson, Olive Markey, Susie Lattimore, Flora Shannon, Gladys Lennox, Ethel Gore, Amanda Tait, Helen Cameron, Augusta Lennoy, (Mrs) Agnes Robinson, Katie Dukelow, Adelaide Francis, Hilda Cowell, Martha Kearns and Mr. Smith and Mr. Harry Baldwin.

A second new floor was laid in the building, and single seats were purchased in 1914 or 1915.

Trustees of more recent years were Messrs. William Campbell, Alex Brown, Howard Nesbitt, James Campbell and Samuel Kearns.

The school has borne the name of Campbell's Mills School after the mill which stood nearby, the property of *Campbell Brothers* and which was burned in 1914.

In 1947, this School Section entered the Township School Area. Mr. Archie Brown served as a member of this Area Board, and later was its Secretary-Treasurer until May 1966.

This school was closed in June 1964, and its pupils transported to a newly-built six-room school at Shanly.

East of Campbell's School, farm owners were William Imrie, Duncan Nesbitt (who moved from a farm west of the school), Henry Elhare, James McKee, Stringer McFadden, Henry Moore, William McKee, Richard Conley, Erastus Grant, Albert McFadden, Robert Murdock, Wesley Grant, Austin Fennell, James Robinso, William Brown.

Of these families, Marvin McFadden, Archie Brown and Hubert Robinson and their families are descendants living in the community, but others have moved to other places.

Hyndman Cheese Factory was origionally owned by James A. Hyndman, whose widow Mrs. Ida Hyndman, is now the only person of that name left in the community.

This factory was a red fram building built in 1898 which served the dairy farmers of the area. A fire destroyed it in 1933 and another was built to replace it, the same year. In 1948 this cement block factory was remodelled. A few years later, after the death of James Hyndman, his nephew Lawrence Pelton continued the work and enlarged the premises to the fine modern building it is today. In 1958, it was converted to *Daryland Food Products* and is a Limited Company the Manager of which is Lawrence Pelton.

In past years, each farmer brought his own milk to the factory, but now it is brought by trucks from the surrounding area, and from points as far distant as Richmond.

In connection with this factory there is a General Store.

Just East of the Pelton home was once a small cemetery but this has long since disappeared.

Across the road and a short distance farther East is an old stone house which has an interesting history. Beside it, on the bank of the Nation River is the origional site of Grant's Mills.

The first *Grant* to come to Canada was William, an officer in the ***Highlanders***. He served under General Wolfe, who scaled the Heights at the Plains of Abraham near Quebec, in September, 1759.

After the war he returned to Scotland and remained there. For his services in the Rebellion, son, Lewis Grant, drew quite a large tract of land in Canada, which became the Grant homestead for many years.

Lewis Grant, William's son, was born in Scotland and died at Grants Mills. He served as a Deputy Government Surveyor till June, 1800. He came down the nation River to his land grant, and settled at what became Grants Mills on lot 7 in the 9th concession of Edwardsburg. He commenced building a mill on the bank of the river in the spring of 1801. He also built a dam across the river to provide water power and a house in which to live, which he occupied until his death. This is supposedly the first flour and grist mill and dam on the Nation River and the only one for some time between Kingston and Montreal. He drew machinery by ox-team from Montreal for his mill. People came from By Town (now Ottawa) Waddingham, N.Y. and from all the surrounding country to have grinding done. One of the large grinding stones is still to be seen on the bank of the river.

To him and his wife (Annie Gurnsey) were born seven children: Lewis, Daniel, Alexander and Allen, Nancy, Mary, and Rachael. He was known as Squire Grant.

Daniel Grant, son of Lewis, was born at Grants Mills and died there. His wife was Elizabeth Sarah Montgomery. He inherited the mill from his father and also built a sawmill and conducted an extensive business at this location. There was a shingle mill and a carding mill for carding wool for spinning. A cabinet shop was rented to Philemon Beach.

Daniel built a large stone house on the bank of the Nation River which is in excellent condition to this day. This was in 1845 proven by the date carved into the arch keystone over the front door.

The ravine on the other side of the road—full of water in those days—was used to store the logs and they were sluiced across the road to the mill, which must have stood behind the present house.

Daniel Grant was married twice. Of his first family there were four children: Erastus, Mary, Maria and Wesley. Of his second family there were: William, Ethel, Margaret and Bertha.

Daniel's oldest son Erastus was born at Grant's Mills and died at Vancouver, B.C. His wife was Margaret Robinson and they had three children: Eldon, Ernest and Ida, the last two dying when they were children.

Mary, daughter of Daniel, married William Imrie of Ventnor. They had two daughters, Eliza (Mrs Elisha Adams) and Jennie (Mrs W. A. Dinwoodie-died 1929). Maria, a teacher married Henry McQuaig of Hulbert. Their only son Wesley McQuaig, now resides in Prescott. Wesley Grant married Fanny Imrie and they had no family.

Of Daniel's second family, only William and Ethel married. A daughter of Ethel (Tuck) is Mrs. Fred Baily of San Carlos, California.

William, who inherited the home from his father Daniel, married Margaret Moses, and they had four children: Edna (deceased), George, Mabel (Jordan), and Gordon, who with their mother Mrs Wm D Grant, reside in Regina Gordon, a former Mayor of Regina is presently Minister of Highways in the Saskatchewan Legislatue

Erastus, his wife and small son Eldon, moved to California where they remained for three years, then returned to the farm Mrs Grant's sisters, Mrs. Matilda Beckett settled near Kemptville and Mrs. William McCarley at Grant's mills

Erastus was given a farm off the upper end of the homestead (now occupied by Archie Brown) and he farmed all his life as he did not care for the milling.

The origional homestead with the present big stone house was handed down from Lewis Grant, to his son Daniel, to his son William D., who sold it to Eldon Grant in 1900

The country by this time had become settled The mill was sold by Daniel Grant to Joseph Hyndman, father of Mrs Eldon Grant, who operated it until a short time before his death in 1901 He sold it to Joe Major who operated it for about five years, along with a small grocery store The buildings were eventually torn down and only the great strong stone house remains The dam is gone, and now only a small gentle stream flows over the rocky rapids.

When Joseph Hyndman received the contract for drawing the mail from Cardinal and running the Post Office at the Cheese factory, the name was changed to Hyndman Thus passed out the memory of the name of Grant's Mills

Eldon Grant was born at Grant's mills and died at Vancouver He married Bertha Hyndman. At the time of his marriage, his father divided his farm and built a house for him Two sons, Harry and Earl were born in this house In 1900, he sold this farm to William Brown, and bought the one with the *stone house* from his half-uncle Wm D who went to Regina, Sask. Here two more sons were born, Lorne and Stanley

In 1907 he sold this farm to Mr Sam Brown and for the first time in its history the land passed out of the name and possession of *Grant* He moved to Regina, and then to Vancouver, B.C Here their only daughter, Verna was born.

Of these children of Eldon, Dr Harry Grant and his brother Earl are deceased, Lorne is in Greensboro, N.C., Stanly in Galt, and Verna (Mrs. Porteous) in Vancouver, and there are descendants of these.

Today the old Grant homestead is owned by Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Boyle, who, in the two years it has been in their possesion have been extremely interested in its natural and historic beauty. Within its old stone walls is a modern home, on the walls of which hang specimens of Mrs. Boyle's own excellent handicraft, wall hangings. Depicted in two of these are ancient landmarks — the Blue Church and the Old Windmill at Prescott.

They have given the name of *Millcroft Farm* to this home but their worthy Centennial Project is to erect a prominent sign informing the public that it is the origional site of Grants Mills.

When the large school section was divided, land was bought from the McCarley's and a frame school house was eercted a short distance west of the one now standing. This School Section became No. 23 Edwardsburg. This building was later sold in parts, and the present one was built in 1914.

In early years, William Richard Conley, was caretaker of this Hyndman School receiving an annual salary of 5 dollars and supplying cedar kindling.

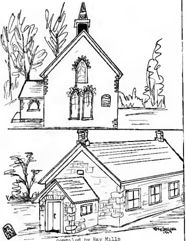
Some of the men who served as trustees were, Thomas Francis, Isaac McCarley, John Conley, Lewis Grant, Alex Francis and Hubert Robinson, Robert Conley, Joseph Robinson, Sam Grant, Mervin Colbourne, Howard Robinson and Harold Francis. Lawrence Pelton served as Secretary-Treasurer at one time.

Teachers of this school (not in order of service) were; Misses Bertha Cockerbie, Etta Anderson, Jennie Armstrong, Jennie Shaw, Fanny Hayes, Flossie Clifford, Maria Grant, Gertrude Loughlin, Agnes Raycroft, Margaret Torrance, Augusta Lennox, Mabel Johnson, Lillian Boyd, Daisy Good, Ella Anderson, Lila Lennox, Isabel Hyndman, Winifred Boyd, Marion Shaver, Roberta Cummings, Edith Weedmark, Leila Breese, Mrs. Norma Francis, Mrs. Evelyn Francis and Messrs Robertson, Bob Mitchell, Ray Levere, William McShane, Charles McGill, Clarence Brown and Willis Fletcher.

In June 1964 this school was closed and its pupils also transported to the new North Edwardsburg Public School at Shanly.

ADDENENDUM

This section of the History of Edwardsburg Township has been added by the Edwardsburg Centennial Committee to "A History of Edwardsburg" as a part of their effort to present the most complete history of the township possible.



compiled by Ray Mills

HISTORY OF CRYSTAL ROCK

(LIMEKILN)

Crystal Rock, or Limekiln, includes all parcels or tracts of land within the boundary of old school section No. 8, Edwardsburg. This comprised the northerly part of the second concession, all of the third concession, and a bit of the southerly part of the fourth concession and extends east of Highway 16 for approximately two miles, and west to the Canadian Pacific Railway Line.

The early settlers were of English, Irish, and Scotch descent, and the purpose of this history is to acquaint the present and future generations with the type of people who settled this community,-- a "look-back" at their way of life.

The land for the most part is hilly, interspersed with fertile valleys. There are two great gravel and limestone ridges. One begins on the Beatty Homestead on the second concession and runs northeastward for a distance of one and a half miles and ends on the Gore Homestead. The other one begins on the former Connell farm and runs almost parallel to the other; it ends on what was once the Hugh Scott farm, now owned by Theodora King.

The hills were at one time covered with the choicest of hardwoods. In the valley between wound a trail travelled by David Spencer on his hunting trips to the Nation River. On the western slopes of both ridges immense quantities of gravel were uncovered while on the top and eastern slopes limestone was unlimited. No small wonder when the forest was driven back. with such great quantities of rock, the early settlers turned to the manufacture of lime for their meagre living.

The first lime was made in pits. A hole was dug in the ground, flat stone piled in, and logs were drawn up and rolled on top. This method took a great deal of time and much fuel. One of these old pits was on the Mill's property. This method was used about the year 1840 and the later method was the kiln. The kiln was built up with round stone in the form of an arch, covered with flat stone, and heaped with limestone. The wood was fed into the arch thus formed and one week of steady firing was required. It has been said that at night one could look out and see "Limekiln burning in all direction", hence our neighbourhood's early name, Limekiln. We have no record of when the kiln was fired but we know that the largest one was on Johnny Gore's farm now covered over by Highway 16, directly in front of the residence of Ray Mills. Mr. Gore is said to have sold lime for 50 cents a wagonload. The last lime known to have been made in the community was about 1904 when John Newman burned his kiln for the last time and sold his lime to the Canada Starch for 30 cents a bushel. This kiln is directly behind the Anglican Church, still in fair state of preservation, on the farm owned by Keith Cameron.

Another source of income in earlier times came from the sand hills. This belt extends from the third to fourth concession and takes in lot 27 to 31. It was once covered with stately white pines which were cut into square timber and floated down the St. Lawtence River to Quebec on rafts, but when these trees were cut down farmers had to search for another source of income.

Due to the elevation of the land, drainage was no problem, and it was found that rye could be grown sucessfully. This crop flourished from 1860 to 1900 with a market for all one could gow at Wiser's Distillery at Prescott.

At the northerly limit of the sand hills an Indian burying ground was discovered and from year to yearnew finds of relics were uncovered. Even today one can find pieced of pottery. Reforestation was begun on the westerly limits in 1931 on the farm

of Abraham Newman, and since that time has extended eastward until today the great sand hills have almost disappeared.

As time passed more land was cleared and farming took over from the forest. The early settlers grew hops for making bread. There were several hop yards in the neighbourhood. Two large ones were on the Brady farm and one on the Dunnegan farm operated by James Gora. During the years 1875 to 1895 there was a ready market for hops at the Labatt and McCarthy breweries in Prescott. Boys were always employed for a few weeks in September to pick the hops. They were gathered in boxes and put in a kiln to dry before being taken to market. Early in this century the hops became diseased and the business had to be abandoned. It has always been said that this blight had a direct bearing on the closing of the breweries in Prescott.

On October 23, 1884, half an acre of land on lot No. 24 owned by William Gora was sold to William Thompson, Ashley VanCamp, and Samuel Webb, and a factory was built in Limekiln. By this time dairying was coming along and the need for a market eas urgent. This factory was known as Thompson No. 5. As time passed Aron Gore and Thomas Connell bought out Mr. Thompson and operated the factory for two years. About 1904 Mr. Gore bought Thomas Connell's Share and the old factory was replaced by a modern one. Machinery was installed in the new factory to make whey butter as well as cheese. Overhead was finished off for living quarters. Milk was delivered in 30 gallon cans and drawn on one-horse milk wagons. After unloading the milk the driver proceeded to the whey vat to load up with whey for his pigs. It was bad for the man who got out of line because the milk was usually brought in before brealfast and each man was in a hurry to get away. Each patron was required, once during a season, to take a load of cheese to the Cardinal Station. This was an

all-day trip with a team and lumber wagon. The factory usually closed for the winter months and opened again in April. The factory shut down in 1924.

From 1880 to 1994 it was a boon to the farmer in the winter months to get "slop" for his livestock. This was a by-product of the Wiser Distillery and was made available at 10 cents a barrel in liquid form. The cattle thrived on this slop. It was pumped out of huge vats almost at boiling point, usually into 45 gallon barrels, give or six to a sleigh. It never mattered if a barrel leaked because as soon as the hot liquid touched the leak it was sealed immediately. The trips were made over the old "Marsh Road" to Prescott, at least twice a week.

Education of the mind and spirit was a must. Before the old log school house was built on the Dwyer property, later the John Newman farm, a school teacher spent one week with each family in the community. For this he, or she, received room and board and ten dollars a month. Then a log school was constructed and used for both schoolroom and for church services until in 1870 the new stone church was built on the same site as the old log school. The contract for building the new school was given to Thomas Kelly for the sum of four hundred sollars. The trustees at that time were Abraham Newman, James Scott, and John Simons. The teacher the employed was Miss Elizabeth Stertan. The attendance of the school has varied greatly from time to time and in the early part of this century it reached a peak of 65 pupils. The school was governed by local trustees until 1948 when the township area board came into effect. Fond memories of the old stone schoolhouse are the Christmas concerts and the trips to the lakes on Arbor Day, the first Friday in May. Some of the pupils from this school have settled in homes in this community, some have received notable positions elsewhere among whom may be considered—Edward Scott, newspaper editor in New York City; William Newman, M. P.; Gordon Newman, former missionary to Japan; Howard Mills Sr. travelling auditor for C. P. R.; Graham Gore, educator (an article in the paper last year quoted

Graham Gore as being one of the highest paid educators in Canada). In later years June Laushway in 1959 and Rose Marie Laushway in 1964, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Laushway, won Ontario scholarships. The school closed in June 1961 and the pupils were taken to South Edwardsburg School at Johnstown.

Religious needs had to be met. Before the churches were built, church services were, as mentioned, held in the old log school and the minister would visit his parish on horse-back. The Methodist Church was built about the year 1874-75 on land donated by John Mills. This was a frame structure built from pine lumber by local labour. The name of the church was Ebenezer meaning stone of help, because, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us". William Mills was the first child baptized in this church. The church became part of Spencerville circuit and services were held every other Sunday evening with Sunday School every Sunday. Abraham Newman was the lay preacher. In February 1930 the congregation joined with Spencerville and the church was closed. It has since been converted into a private home, the residence of John Faber. The Anglican Church also held services in the old log school until their church was built in 1881 on land donated by John Newman. This church became a mission at that time in the parish of Edwardsburg and was named St. James Church. It is of brick structure. Service is held every Sunday, the minister coming from Cardinal. In 1961, after the school was closed, the Anglican Church bought the old stone school and grounds for a parish hall. Much remodelling has been done in recent years both to church and hall. The Presbyterians in the neighbourhood always attended church at Mainsville, and the Catholics went, some to Spencerville, and others to Prescott. There never has been a church built here for either faith. The Orange Hall No. 106 was built before the churches and housed one of the oldest lodges in early Ontario. This also was on John Newman's farm beside the Anglican Church and where the Harold Fairfield house now stands. The lodge flourished until the early 1920's when the building was struck by lightning and burned. Another building was erected on the same spot by Abraham Newman and the lodge carried on a few years longer until it joined with Cardinal and the building was sold. It used to be a gathering place for the boys in summer to hear the band practicing for the 12th of July.

Mail was received in the early days from Prescott whenever one went for it. Someimes the neighbours brought mail for each other and this went on until word got around that the government was establish a post office. A meeting was held in the schoolhouse to decide on a name. Many wanted to retain "Limekiln", some suggested "Edwardsburg Centre", and some thought "Crystal Rock". The vote was taken and the new post office opened in 1907 in the house of William Gore (now the home of Ray Mills) with William Gore as postmaster, and it became Crystal Rock,Ontario. The cheese factory adopted the new name as well; in fact, the whole community became Crystal Rock. By many of the older ones, however, it is still referred to as "Limekiln". A Mrs. Ellis brought the mail to the post office from Prescott and it became quite a gathering place in the evenings for news and gossip. This office was in operation until 1913 or 1914 when we began to get our mail by rural delivery and the route became known as R.R.-5 Spencerville.

In the early days Crystal Rock boasted one hotel known as "Kelly's Inn". It was operated by James Kelly and was situated where the Northway Lunch and B A Service Station now stands. As well as at the inn, whiskey was sold by Mrs. Linnen at what is now Dukelow's Corner, and farther north near the schoohouse by Biddy Mills.

In the community there was a blacksmith shop, then operated on the Ned Dunnegan farm which was later owned and farmed by Colin Riddell. John Simons was a cooper and he made his butter-tubs, barrels, kegs, etc. on the farm now owned by Gerald Shanahan, Frank Whitly was the shoemaker who served the whole community. John Lawsom made coffins from pine lumber for five dollars. During a funeral these were drawn on lumber wagons since no hearses were abailable. The King brothers, James, and "Protestant John" made wooden shingles for roofing. Their old shingle horse is still owned by the family and was on exhibition at the Spencerville Fair 1967.

Wages were low from 1850 to 1900. Many of the men sailed in the summer, others were employed building the railroad from Prescott to Ottawa and later for double-tracking the Grand Trunk, now the C. N. R. Richard Beatty tells of walking from home with his lunch to work on the railroad for 11 cents an hour. Later, when a contractor by the name of Cleveland vuilt the "North Channel", the wages had gone up to 15 cents an hour. This was during the 1880's. After the year 1900, and until about 1955, James Kings son William operated a shop on his farm where Theodore now lives. He repaired machinery, built sleighs, and did all kinds of woodwork. Dan Simone was a carpenter whose shop was across the road from Clifford Scott's house. He made hand-sleighs for children and could do any fine carpenter work.

Space will only permit the last names of the pioneer families who settled this district around the year 1784. The names are: Scott, Mahony, Hodge, Cotter, Gore, Simons, Jenkinson, Comstock, Lawson, Dukelow, Beatty, Downey, Edwards, Daly, Hogan, Devereaux, Dwyer, Mitten, Reid, Brady, Dunnegan, Mills, Newman, Connell, Kelly, King, Whitly, Carney, Ringling, McGuigan, Wallace, and Humes.

There were no good roads so communication was poor. The township paid for road-work done by farmers by deducting an amount from their taxes. Then in 1919 word was received from Toronto that a highway was to be built linking Prescott to Ottawa. This gravel road was completed by 1923 and was called the Prince of Wales Highwasy No. 16. The gravelling was done by men and horses, and this was an extra source of income for the farmers. In 1928 the government gave Harvey Construction the contract for paving the roads, and the highway then became known as King's Highway 16. The highway has ment much to Crystal Rock in many ways. Various new homes have been built through the years, also three service stations, and two restaurants.

The telephones were first installed here by the Bell Telephone Company in 1916 with Cardinal as the

local exchange. On May 26, 1923, Leeds and Grenville Telephone Company took over and operated until 1959 when the Bell Telephone Company resumed ownership.

Ontario Hydro was brought into our homes in 1948. This also added greatly to the development of the community.

Since industry has moved into this area agriculture is no longer the main source of livelihood. Many people are employed in factories and offices but still prefer to live on the land and enjoy the freedom that country life offers at Crystal Rock.

This history has been based on facts, dates, and figures obtained from records and from information made possible by older residents. For this we are pleased to mention the following names: the late Clarence Mahony and Aaron Gore, also Richard Beatty, 92; and Ed Mills, 90; still residing in this neighbourhood.

GARRYOWEN

Garryowen is that area on the sixth concession, commencing about one mile east of No. 16 Highway and continuing for about 1½ miles toward the Cardinal-Pittston road and also including Rock Street, (the road on which Jack Roddick lives)

This area was first settled by three Bannon Bros, William, John and Peter, William Dove, John Shahan, Tom McIvor, George Martin, Charles Spencer, John Roddick, George Linnen and a Stirtan whose first name appears to be lost. These first settlers all came from Ireland

The stone school house was built on Rock Street and the school road was built for the benefit of the inhabitants of the sixth concession.

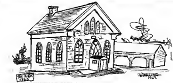
A cheese factory was built on the corner of the George Martin farm in 1892 by W R. Hunter and the first cheese was made in 1893 This factory operated until the late 1940's by Mr Hunter and then by the late John Alkerton until it was closed.

The Wm Fairbairns and Wm Armstrongs settled north of the school towards the Shanly road on Rock Street Thomas and Andrew Hunter and Wm Lewis settled in the area west of the cheese factory toward the highway while the Connells settled on lot No 20

In these early days there were great losses suffered by the farmers to their flocks of sheep owing to the large number of roving wolves

For a number of years there was an annual picnic held in Roddick's Grove. Many of the happy participants came from as far as Prescott to enjoy the sports and ball games which were finally topped off by a bountiful basket picnic lunch

To-day you will still find the descendants of most of the early settlers living on the home places and while the school has closed down and the cheese factory has gone from the landscape, Garryowen remains a close knit, friendly, small community



MAINSVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The early settlers of the township of Edwardsburg who adhered to the Presbyterian Faith and form of worship erected 3 small churches known at the time as Spencers Mills now (Spencerville). The Log Church at Raneys Corners now (Mainsville) and Port Elgin now Cardinal .

As early as 1835 these were organized into the Spencerville charge.

The first settled pastor was Rev. Jas. Geggie inducted at Spencerville 1846. His successor was Rev. A. Melville who came in 1856 and was inducted in 1857, he continued here until 1862 when he moved to Westport.

Mr. J. B. Mullin a student of Divinity at Queens College, Kingston was sent by the missionary association of the college to the mission field at Spencerville. In the spring of 1860 this energetic young student in looking about to extend his sphere of usefulness discovered the Log Church at Raneys Corners which at that time had been cut off from the Spencerville Circuit. Arrangements were at once made to have regular afternoon service. Mentioned in the early days of the Presbyterian Church at Raneys Corners were: Scotts, Hoppers, Raneys, Gores and Pauport on the 3rd line, Wylies, VanCamps, in the 2nd Concession Wm. Byers on the 4th and some 3 or 4 families of Riddles on the 5th line. Besides the Montgomerys and others.

Mr J. B. Mullin graduated in 1862 and was called to Spencerville and Raneys Corners staying till 1869.

In the year 1865 the present stone church was erected. Mr. Neil Raney gave the land and assisted the minister in supervising the work. The first trustees were: Louis Paupore, John VanCamp, John Hopper, James Scott, James Riddell and Wm. Byers. This church was named St. James Church.

Rev. Elias Mullan was unducted in 1870 remaining until 1875. Raneys Corners was now called Mainsville.

Spencerville and Mainsville were united and called Rev. Wm. Dey D. D. who conducted the 50th Anniversary.

A few years later Mainsville and Cardinal were joined under pastoral care of Mr. McKiblun who remained 9 years. Rev. Geo. MacArthur B. A. of Finch was inducted 1885 during his stay the organ and choir was introduced. He continued to serve the Kirk until 1907. Then Rev. T. A. Sadler remained from 1908 to 1913, Rev. D. H. Currie 1914 to 1918, Rev. C. C. Salisbury 1918 to 1923 followed by Rev. H. M. McCurlie who only remained 2 Years.

The turmoil and stress of Church Union in 1925 did not change the continuity of the Mainsville Presbyterians. Mr. A. H. Barker B. A. came in 1925 remaining 7 years. Rev. Russell Archer was called in 1933 and remained 3 years, leaving the youngest man to minister to the Presbyterian people.

Rev. Gibson followed in 1937 and remained 3 years.

Rev. Wm. Fitzsimons became pastor Sept. 1941 remaining until May 1953.

Rev. J. A. McMillan was preacher from 1954 to 1958 followed by Rev. J. H. Greene in 1960 to 1965.

The Rev. R. W. Johnson present minister on the charge began his ministry here Sept. 1965, and has untertook to close this little church which had served the people of the Presbyterian faith for well over 100 years.

MAINSVILLE CEMETERY

The Cemetery on the Third Concession Road near Mainsville had its beginning around the year 1895 and was used as a Community Cemetery. People of all Protestant denominations are interred there. During the building of the canal at Cardinal quite a number of burial plots were moved to Mainsville.

Mr. Thomas Campbell gave the land and families of the community helped to put up a fence and steel gates. In later years when Mr. S. Pinkus owned the adjacent farm he also contributed a piece of land to the west side. Hilliard A. Adams was the secretary and had charge of the map and the letting of burial plots.

In 1949 Third Line Women's Institute now known as "Mainsville Centre W. I." purchased paint and members painted the fence and gates. Members have recently gave the fence posts a second coat of paint.

On August 1st, 1962 a public meeting was held for the electing of trustees. Eleven persons were present. Mr. Hilliard Adams, Clifford Scott, Herbert Byers and William Burchell, William Newman were elected trustees.

At the first meeting of the named trustees Hilliard Adams was named board Chairman, William Newman Treasurer, and Clifford Scott Secretary.

After a discussion on By-Laws maintenance and perpetual care the wheels were set in motion to have the Cemetery come under the Perpetual Care plan.

All plot owners or adherents were contacted for funds to start the project. Now in only 5 years the Cemetery now has 45 plots under Perpetual Care

Clifford Scott and William Newman using a stencil marked the plots under perpetual care in 1966,

After William Newman moved to Calgary, Clifford Scott was elected Secretary Treasurer.

The Mainsville Cemetery now has a caretaker and is one of the finest in the township proving what a little extra effort can do.

MAINSVILLE UNITED CHURCH

Very little history of the early days of the Methodist Church can be traced due to the loss of the Church records by fire, in the library of the parsonage during the period of Rev. Dr. Sexsmith's pastorate between 1945 and 1950.

In the days of the first Church there were 18 members, services drew large crowds but few became members. Around 1878 the membership grew to near 50. The Methodist Church at Raneys Corner's (now Mainsville)was a part of a 6 point charge. The other points were Johnstown, Pittston, Shanly, Vennor, and Cardinal. The minister had an assistant to help minister to the people.

The present church was built in 1893 on the same site as the old building, some of the old bricks were cleaned and used.

It was during Rev. Elie Reynolds ministry that both Mainsville and Cardinal Churches were built. He remained from 1891 to 1894.

Ministers who served on the charge included:

Rev. Thomas McAmmond	1894—1895
Rev. William Rylance	1895—1897
Rev. William Craig	1897—1900
Rev. George Stafford	1900—1904
Rev. James Humphrey	1904—1907
Rev. Harry Walker	1907—1911
Rev. George Stafford	1911—1915
Rev. Albert Cleland	1915—1919
Rev. J. R. Cooper	1919—1923
Rev. Wm. Wright	1923—1928
Rev. Mahlon Robinson	1928—1929

Rev. Archie L. Sisco	1929--1934
Rev. W. W. Jones	1934--1943
Rev. Dr. E. D. B. Sexsmith	1943--1950
Rev. Mark Reeves	1950--1952
Mr. Harry Seeley(student)	1952--1953
Rev. Fred Rice	1953--1957
Mr. Kieth Whitney(student)	1957--1958
Rev. [illegible]. Winsor	1958--1961
Rev. Ralph Collins	1961--1962
Rev. Robert Crooks	1962--1966

and present minister Rev. R. Pentinga

MAINSVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL

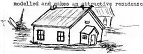
Mainsville Public School was one of the oldest schools in the district. The first schoo was built of logs across the road from where the new school was built in 1860 on property owned by Morton Adams.

Nook Morgatroyd and Miss Margaret Delaney still living in this cimmunity attended school here. Rt. Hon. Geo. P. Graham attended school here while his father Rev. W. H. Graham was minister of the church at Raney's Corners now now Mainsville. Rev. Bazil Adams son of Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Adams (all living) attended school at Mainsville also.

Some teachers were:
Mrs. Moeher
Mr. Pearson
Warren Bush
I. Melville
Miss M. Dodge
Mr. Hurley
Miss D. Dawson
Mr. Gray
Miss H Wallace
Miss M. Linnen
Mr. Woods
Sam Marlatt
Miss Young
Frank Armstrong
I. D. Mills
Miss Dixon
Mr. Connell
Mrs. Geo. Vancamp

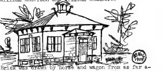
and from 1916 some of the teachers included:
Miss G Hinton
Mrs G Wallace
Miss Edna Glenn
Miss Olive Hodge
Miss Velma Ellis
Margaret Mc Guire
Dorie Foster
Clarence Brown
Mrs Emma Weble
Dale Simpson
Mrs T King
Mrs Ed Francis
Mrs G Arnott
Mrs Garrett
Mrs J Kinch

The school closed in 1960 and the student from this community were transported by bus to Johnstown where they attend the new South Edwardsburg Public School. The old stone school has now been re-modelled and makes an attractive residense.



BROUSEVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Brouseville public school was erected in 1905 and was known as the most modern school of the times. Three men were largely responsible for the beginning of this project, namely: Noah Morgatroyd, William Anderson and William Chambers.



Brick was drawn by horse and wagon from as far away as Morrisburg. After the completion a social was held to help defray expences. The cost of the school was $2000.00. Miss Jennie Gilroy of South Mountain was the first teacher beginning Sept. 1905 with an attendance of 50.

Other teacher wo served here were:

Neller Tallmire
Roy Dharoah
Ira McKendry
Bertha Cooper
Frank Sweeney
Grace Hammell
Helen Bush
Mabel Adams
Kathyrn Levere
K. McMahon
Etta Clayton
Miss Smith
Clarence Brown
Mrs. Reid
Mabel Briggs
Ewart Fletcher
Irene Armstrong
Sheila Kennedy
Douglas Thompson
Zella Arnott
Nancy Wilkins
Ruth Thompson

Many inprovements were added such as hydro and indoor toilets in later years. Both Brouseville and Mainsville schools were governed by local trustees until 1948 when the township area school board came into effect. Some who attended school at Brouseville who later became teacher were: Gertrude Lane, Ella Anderson, Harry Anderson, Leila Aherman, Ruth Smith, Annie Chambers and Doreen Anderspn.

The building now serves the two local churches Mainsville United and Mainsville Presbyterian as a hall, having been purchased jointly by the congregations in 1964, after the closing of the school.

THE OLD MAST ROAD

The old Mast Road was not a road as we think of roads today, but it was more of a trail through the bush, (before the land was surveyed) following high land wherever possible, with the low spots filled with corduroy.

It was the first road back through Edwardsburg Township Area. It started at the Bay in the St. Lawrence River just west of what is now Grenville Park. It went back through the country in a northern direction. It passed through what is known as the old Wm. Preston farm Lot 21 second concession, and on back through the old Newman farm in the third concession and back across country as far as Hallville.

The only place it can be followed as a road or trail now is about ½ mile through the woods on the old Newman farm.

It got the name "The Old Mast Road" from one or Edwardsburg Townships earliest industries "Masts for Sailing Ships".

In the early days they used to pick out the tall straight trees suitable for ship masts cut them down and take them out ober this road, through the bush to the Bay at Johnstown where they made them into rafts and floated them to the shipyards.

THE HISTORY OF THE NEWMAN FARM

Part of Lots 20 and 21, in the third concession or the Township of Edwardsburg, Grenville County.

The original owner of Lot No. 20 was Alexander Chisholm.

The farm was purchased by Abraham J. Newman in three parcels.

The first parcel of one hundred and five acres in Lot No. 21 was purchased in Sept 1853. The other two parcels forty-five acres in lot 21 and fifty acres in lot 20 and 21. This was the Alwxander Peoples house

There was also in the early days (before the land was surveyed) a log house in a small clearance in the bush, at the front end of lot 20. It was built by the side of the Old Mast Road that ran back through the bush at that time. This house was owned by the Joseph People's family.

This house was later moved from there, and rebuilt on the north side of the third concession road on lot #14. I believe that the place is now owned by Irwin Adams. That house was still standing in the 1920's. Stanley Armstrong lived in it about that time.

There was also a house on the front end of Clifford Scotts farm it was owned and occupied by the Kilpatrick family. There is also an old burial plot (now overgrown) in Cliff Scotts bush. There were two girls and a man's leg buried there. I belives it was Billy Kipatricks lag but I don't know which family the girls belonged to and what the cause of death was.

The stone house that now stands on the old Newman farm was built for Abraham J. Newman, by Abraham Willoughby, in the year 1871.

Abraham Newman passed away on June 15th 1886 and the farm was taken over by his son John Newman.

The barn was built by John Newman in the period between 1892 and 1895. The Norway spruce trees that surround the buildings were planted about the same time.

Sll of the timber and lumber used in the construction of the barn, sheds and hen houses was cut from the bush on the farm.

John Newman died Jan. 15 th, 1942 and the farm was taken over by his second son William T. Newman and was owned and operated by him until November, 1965.

In 1958 Wm. Newman sold a lot of about 5 acres on the west side of Lot #21 to Elmer and Ada King.

In November 1965 the farm was sold by Wm. Newman to Ralph and Eleanor Smith of Montreal, Que. except for a lot of about 3 acres, on the south side of the third concession road, leaving about 2/3 of an acre in lot 21 and the balance in Lot 20. This lot was retained by Wm. Newman and is still owned by him.

Information compiled by Wm. Newman
of Calgary, Alberta

"Bill got most of this information from several of the old timers of the township including his father John Newman and John Mills father of John Mills who used to be constable in the town of Prescott and from Willaim Reed father of Mrs. George Burnell and Mrs Andrew Martin from stories and accounts of happenings from early days."

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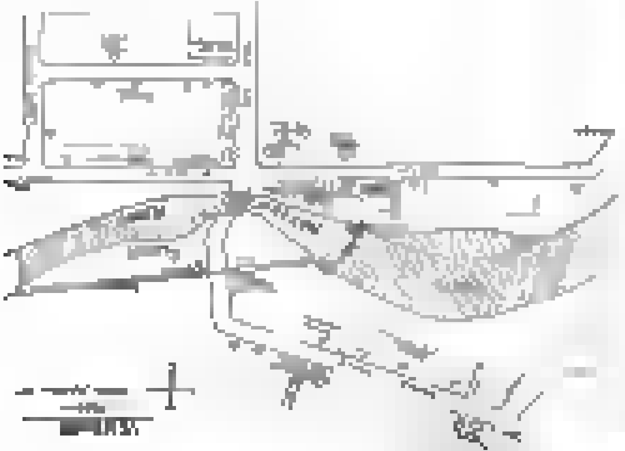

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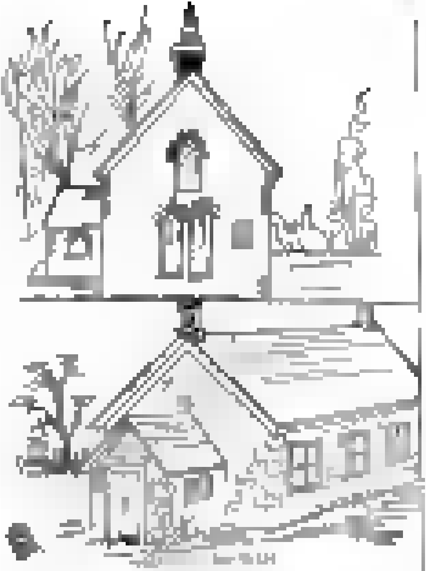

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